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The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1879, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

The Japanese Commission

The Japanese mission, which is in this country on matters connected with the prosecution of the war and the further cementing of close relations between Japan and the United States, will come to Newport on Sunday and will spend several days here, during a part of which time they will be special guests of the city of Newport, and will lay a wreath on the grave of Commodore Matthew C. Perry.

The Commission, accompanied by Hon. Breckinridge Long, third secretary of the State Department, will arrive in Newport Sunday morning, and will be the guests of Captain and Mrs. Perry Belmont, some of the members staying at "Belcourt" and others visiting other families in the cottage colony. Sunday afternoon, at 3.30 o'clock a visit will be paid to the Island Cemetery and there the Japanese will deposit a wreath on the grave of Commodore Perry. A large attendance of citizens is expected to witness this impressive ceremony.

Sunday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews will entertain at luncheon in honor of Viscount Ichii and the other distinguished visitors, and in the evening, Captain and Mrs. Belmont will give a dinner in their honor.

On Monday, Mayor Burdick and the City of Newport will entertain the visitors. A luncheon has been arranged at the Clamhake Club at noon, and in the afternoon the Mission will witness a special drill at the Training Station, paying a visit also to Fort Adams. A public reception will be tendered at the Newport Casino from 4.30 to 6.00 o'clock, and in the evening, Governor and Mrs. Beekman will entertain at dinner at "Land's End." The Commission will depart for Boston early Tuesday morning.

The official list of the party follows: His excellency, Hon. Aimaro Sato, ambassador, with Mr. Iwate, attache of the embassy.

Imperial Japanese war mission: Viscount Ichii, ambassador and plenipotentiary; Vice Admiral Takeshita; Maj. Gen. Sugano; Masano Hanahara, consul general at San Francisco; Matsuo Nagai, secretary of the foreign office; Comdr. Ando, Lt.-Col. Tanikawa and Tadao Imai, vice-consul.

Escort of the United States government: Breckinridge Long, third assistant secretary of state; Brig. Gen. James A. Irons; Capt. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N.; A. B. Rudbeck, secretary of embassy, detailed from department of state; and J. M. Nye, department of state.

Mr. Owsaku, Japanese secretary to the mission, and John Russell Kennedy, military agent of the mission.

William C. Radcliff, Secretary of Commerce, was a visitor in Newport Tuesday and delivered an address to the students on the New York school ship.

A competitive examination for the positions of clerk and carrier at the Newport Postoffice will be held in the Federal building here on September 22.

Newport's Quota Complete

The local exemption board believes that the quota for Newport in the National Army is complete, although the district board is yet to be heard from. Newport's quota is 248 men, but each exemption board is required to certify to the district board 10 per cent in excess of this number to make up for failures to pass the strict medical examination that is made in camp. Enough men have now been examined and accepted by the local board to make up the required number.

Next Wednesday the second increment from Rhode Island will go to the National Army camp at Ayer, and Newport's contingent will number 101 men. These will be taken in the regular order of their drafting instead of being by selection as was the case of the first twelve who went last week. Many of the men who have been accepted by the board have asked to be sent with the next detail, but it has been found impossible to advance any out of their regular order because of the new ruling from Washington.

Newport's second contingent will depart for the training camp at Ayer next Wednesday morning and will be given as good a send-off as the first contingent. A dinner will be given in their honor next Tuesday evening, and subscriptions are now being received by Mayor Burdick for the purpose of defraying expenses. Governor Beekman, Mayor Burdick and others will speak.

The parade in honor of the men will probably be held immediately following the banquet, starting about 8.00 o'clock. At that time it is doubtful if the regular army and navy can participate, but the line will be an imposing one nevertheless. It will cover the principal streets of the city, and a large crowd will undoubtedly be out to see the parade.

The men will leave on the 6.55 train Wednesday morning for Providence, where they will take part in the demonstration there, and then depart with the rest of the Rhode Island contingent for Camp Devens at Ayer.

The Farm Bureau.

Monday evening Mr. L. M. Davis of the Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C. and County Agent L. W. Lloyd attended the Aquidneck Dairyman's Board of Directors meeting. Dr. Davis told of ways of financing co-operative milk distributing plants and told of one already in operation at Brockton, Mass. Messrs. Silas Wright, John Nicholson, Edgar Phelps, M. Vanburen, and L. W. Lloyd were appointed a committee to go to Brockton and study this plant.

Thursday the journey to Brockton was made and the plant was looked over. The farmers there bought out a plant three months ago and are already doing a good sized business. They are erecting a new up-to-date plant and are really doing the same things that the farmers are planning to do here. At present they are selling milk at twelve cents per quart and are paying the farmers seventy-five cents per eight and one-half quart can.

The people there are very enthusiastic about the proposition and a bank there is sure of the success of the proposition that it is backing it financially.

The Bureau plans to make considerable of an exhibit at the fair and it hopes that all people who are interested in the Farm Bureau in any way will call at the booth during fair week.

An Army Demonstration

One of the new and important features at the Newport County Fair next week will be an Army demonstration. A company of regulars from Fort Adams will go into camp near the entrance and will demonstrate how our soldiers live in camp and army life in general. The tents will be pitched and all the utensils used in a regular encampment will be on exhibition. Drills will take place each morning. Major Gilmer, U. S. A., in command at Fort Adams at present, is arranging the matter, and Major Edgcomb, U. S. N. G., will probably be in charge at the Fair grounds. This will be an interesting feature of the Fair.

Despite the fact that last Sunday was rather cool, there was a good attendance at the beach, including a large number of bathers. The trolley lines did a good business throughout the day, although the congestion of the last few Sundays in August was missing. One of the features of the day at the beach was a concert by the recently organized band from the Torpedo Station, composed of civilian employees there. The music was very good and was appreciated by a large audience.

The tax bills of the town of North Kingstown has just been printed at the Mercury Office. The tax note of the town is \$1.10 on \$100. There were 621 persons assessed for poll tax.

RECENT DEATHS.

Eugene C. O'Neill

Mr. Eugene C. O'Neill, one of Newport's well known business men, died at his home on Pelham street on Tuesday evening after an illness which had developed for some time. He had been in failing health for a number of months, and for some six weeks had been confined to his house.

Mr. O'Neill had long been prominent in city affairs, and had a wide circle of friends. He was a man of very companionable and genial disposition, and was well liked by all who knew him. Of late, he had been engaged in business as an auctioneer, and also conducted a salesroom on Pelham street where he dealt in old furniture and miscellaneous antiques. His customers had learned to depend on his advice, backed by excellent judgment. As an auctioneer, he had conducted many large sales, and had also done much city work, being the auctioneer selected to dispose of the condemned materials in the fire department at the time of its re-organization.

He was at one time trustee officer for the school department, and had also served as a Court Officer under the authority of the High Sheriff of Newport County. He was a man of wide influence and good judgment.

He is survived by a widow and one daughter; also by four brothers—John E., William, Thomas J. and Patrick H. O'Neill, and two sisters, Mrs. James Murphy and Miss Mary E. O'Neill.

Dr. John C. Champlin

Dr. John C. Champlin, one of the best known citizens of Block Island, died at his home in that town at 6.00 o'clock Friday morning, following a long illness. Since the death of his brother Senator Christopher E. Champlin, some time ago he had been practically incapacitated, and for the last few weeks his condition had grown steadily worse, culminating in his death. He was fifty-three years of age. Dr. Champlin was a skillful medical practitioner with a good practice on Block Island. He was deeply interested in town affairs, and had held a number of important offices in the town. He was one of the owners of the Hygeia Hotel properly, the hotel itself having been destroyed by fire some time ago. He was also interested in the Block Island Electric Light and Transportation Company, as well as other enterprises on the island. He had a wide acquaintance throughout the state.

Vacancy in Senate

Senator Guy Norman has sent a letter to Mr. William G. Landers, chairman of the Republican City Committee, stating that as he is now on active duty as a lieutenant in the United States Navy, he considers his seat in the Rhode Island State Senate has been automatically vacated and urges that a special election be held to choose his successor. In the letter, he points out a number of principles that should be endorsed by his successor, including the prohibition of dual office holding, more publicity in committee hearings, and the abolition of the property qualification.

Lieutenant Norman has served one year as senator and had another year to complete his two year's term. It is probable that his successor will be elected at the city election in December, although there is some opposition to this procedure. Two names have been prominently mentioned for the vacancy, Representative Max Levy and Mr. William R. Harvey.

Hold-up in Portsmouth

Two privates of the Coast Artillery at Fort Adams are being held to await the action of the next grand jury on serious charges connected with the robbery of Patrick J. Austin near the Island Park early Tuesday evening. The police claim that the two men held up their victim at the point of a revolver while he was alone in his little shop, but the men were captured by the Tiverton police while attempting to escape across the bridge. When arraigned in the District Court they admitted their guilt and were held without bail for the grand jury.

Although the city election is still some distance away, coming on the first Tuesday in December, the out-of-town newspapers are devoting considerable time to speculating as to possible candidates for the mayoralty. It is generally conceded that Mayor Clark Burdick will be in the field again, and former Mayor Patrick J. Boyle and Dr. David E. Flynn have been mentioned as possible opponents. Dr. Flynn was a candidate against Mayor Burdick last year.

School Committee

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee, the first of the new school year, was held on Monday evening, when many matters incident to the opening of the schools were discussed. Superintendent Lull reported a material falling off in attendance as compared with last year, due to a number of causes. Some of the older pupils have gone into the government service and some others have been compelled to go to work earlier than was intended because of the high cost of living. The total loss in all the grades was about 100, even though 345 permits had been issued for new pupils. Last year there were 602 pupils in the High School as compared with 520 this year. In the lower grades last year there were 2993 and this year 2961, making the total last year 3600 and this year 3481. As the schools opened two weeks earlier this year than last (when the infantile paralysis epidemic delayed the opening) some more pupils are expected to be enrolled later. There is little sickness now among the pupils, one being excluded because of scarlet fever and two because of diphtheria.

For the finance committee Colonel Cozzens presented a report showing the state of the department finances on August 31, having a balance of \$70,362.02.

The committee on teachers presented a report and the recommendations were adopted, as follows:

First—That the resignation of Miss Leonora M. McCarthy and of Miss Ruth L. Woodruff be accepted with regrets.

Second—That Miss Rosalie M. Maynor, Vassar, 1913, teacher in private schools and substitute in the Rogers, be elected to the Rogers, at \$800 per year.

Third—That Miss Helen Muenchinger, Rogers High School, 1912, from 1914, elected February, 1917, as successor of Miss Manuel, be promoted to the vacancy caused by Miss Woodruff's resignation, at \$800 per year.

Fourth—That Miss Catherine E. Harrington be transferred from Grade III Coggeshall to Grade VI, provided two rooms of Grade VI are necessary.

Fifth—That Miss Mary F. Leavitt of the Rogers be given a leave of absence without pay, until November 19, 1917.

Sixth—That the salary of Mr. Wallace A. Clifford of the Rogers be \$1,400 instead of \$1,300 for the year 1917-1918.

The committee on buildings reported that owing to the increased cost of everything they had been unable to accomplish any where near what had been hoped for within the limits of the appropriations made. They had gone as far with fire escapes, plumbing, repairs, etc., as the money available would pay for, but much remained to be done. They also reported that much difficulty had been experienced in finding a suitable janitor for the Mumford School.

Physical development in the schools was brought up for discussion, following an address given by Dr. McCarthy some time ago. None of the members could recall any recommendations that he made, so it was decided to communicate with him, and ask if he could submit a comprehensive plan for improving the physical condition of the pupils.

Superintendent Joel Peckham of the Middletown School department notified the committee that the Town of Middletown would not send any pupils into the Newport Schools this year below the High School grade, as the town has recently completed a new school building of sufficient capacity to care for its own pupils. State Commissioner Walter E. Ranger notified the committee that the Rogers High School had now been approved for the full term of three years, following increases in the teaching staff which had heretofore been considered too small for the number of pupils.

Mr. Dudley E. Campbell, principal of the John Clarke School and chairman of the local exemption board for the National Army, submitted a communication stating that he had been appointed to the Federal work without seeking it or knowing what it meant, and that now he could see no way of getting out of it except for the school committee to make application for his release. He thought that he could give a few hours a day to his school work for the present, and hoped that the government work would end by October 19th. The matter was discussed by the committee, Mr. Harvey, who is a member of the District Exemption board stating that it would be very difficult to secure his release and unfortunate to make a change at this time. It was decided that the committee on teachers should make arrangements for carrying on the school work to the best advantage temporarily without any reduction in Mr. Campbell's salary. There was an informal discussion of the request of the assistant teachers for an increase of pay, and they will have an opportunity to present their claims at the next meeting of the committee.

Bishop Perry will be the preacher at Trinity Church next Sunday morning, speaking on "The Work the Church is doing for the Soldiers and Sailors."

Superior Court.

The October session of the Superior Court for Newport County will open at the old Court House in this city on Monday, October 1st, with Justice Doran presiding. The docket is expected to be a rather long one, as is customary at the October term, many cases having accumulated since the June session. There will be several cases for the grand jury to consider, some being of a serious nature. Many new divorce petitions have been filed, coming from the country towns as well as from the city.

The following have been summoned to serve as jurors from the city of Newport:

Grand—Charles F. Kaul, clerk; Patrick Curran, laborer; Eugene Coggeshall, carpenter; Edward T. Lee, clerk; George W. Mason, clerk; Samuel Kosch, clerk; George L. Scott, hardware; Stephen A. Shea, carpenter; John F. O'Connell, painter; Peter Bruno, tailor; Archie Barker, newspaper; Joseph U. Bradford, clerk; Winslow Baxter, wine manager.

Pett—James A. Dawley, plumber; Patrick A. Reynolds, coats and towels; Andrew J. Connell, driver; James T. Douglas, mason; Joseph S. Freeborn, carpenter; Henry P. Duhamel, chauffeur; William H. Edgar, insurance agent; Hugh N. Gifford, clerk; G. Melville Goddard, bookkeeper; John J. Sheehan, painter; William E. Williams, foreman; James F. Reagan, carpenter; Joseph W. Haine, jeweler; Andrew R. Davoll, horsehoof; Carl Ramlose, painter; Henry F. Barker, clerk; Thomas C. E. Randall, butler; Colin Robertson, gardener; Thomas S. Wiley, teamster; Raymond Jackson, driver; Martin F. Fitzsimmons, driver; William C. Scott, merchant.

Suicide by Hanging

Mrs. Willis A. Wilcox committed suicide by hanging in the bathroom of the family residence on Pelham street early Tuesday morning, her act being attributed to melancholia following prolonged ill health. Some time ago she submitted to a serious operation and has been in poor health ever since. The bathroom door was found locked by a roomer in the house, and after a period of time had elapsed, the husband was called from his place of business and forced the door. The body of Mrs. Wilcox was found hanging, and although medical attendance was promptly secured life was extinct.

Mrs. Wilcox was the wife of Willis A. Wilcox of the firm of Wilcox & Norton, boatbuilders on Long wharf. She came here with her husband from Waltham, Mass., some seven years ago, and they had made many friends in Newport.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson, mother of Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, has presented to the Newport Fire Department 60 smoke respirators and four emergency fire hoods. These have been distributed to the various fire companies, and Chief Kirwin feels that the men are now better equipped for bad smoke fires, or places where acid fumes prevail. During the last fire at the plant of the Cold Storage Company, the lack of suitable helmets acted as a considerable handicap to the men.

Because of some recent trouble between the naval apprentices from the Training Station and the Reservists, the naval authorities and the local police were on the alert Saturday night for any outbreak of hostilities. However, the night passed off without incident, and it is believed that the situation is well in hand. For some time considerable jealousy has existed between the two organizations of the naval service.

By order of Captain H. F. Bryan, the number of automobiles allowed to carry the official placard of the United States Naval Reserve Force has been reduced to 14. Considerable comment has been caused by the large number of cars bearing the official placard and very evidently used for other than official business.

The President's yacht Mayflower, having on board President and Mrs. Wilson on their way back from Gloucester to Washington, headed in for Newport Tuesday afternoon, and it was thought for a time that a stop was to be made here, but when near the lightship the course was changed and the party continued on their way.

A special meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Tuesday evening to take up a number of matters in connection with the re-organization of the police department. The board met in executive session, pending the completion of their report to be made to the representative council.

Newport's first twelve men at the National Army Camp at Ayer, Mass., have all passed their searching physical examinations by the army surgeons, and have become somewhat accustomed to camp life. They will receive appointments as privates and will arrive in camp.

The annual election of Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars, will be held next Wednesday evening, when officers will be elected and installed for the coming year.



MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent)
CHAMPLIN-SHAFF

A quiet (informal) wedding took place on Saturday afternoon last at the Church of the Holy Cross, Rev. Everett P. Smith uniting in marriage Miss Edna Mary Sharp, only daughter of Mrs. Harriet Hodson, of Newport, to Mr. Hodman Lewis Champlin, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel L. Champlin, of Middletown. The bride, who was given away by her mother, wore an attractive dress of blue tulle silk with a blue velvet picture hat ornamented with white roses. She carried a bouquet of gardenias.

The groom was attended by Mr. Wm. McCormack of Bristol as best man. A small reception followed at the home of the groom's parents on Port avenue. The only attendants at the church and the house were the near relatives and a few friends of the young couple. Mr. and Mrs. Champlin went immediately to their new home in Bristol where they will begin housekeeping and where Mr. Champlin is engaged in carpentering. The bride and groom were classmates at Rogers High School.

The continued trouble with the telephone lines the greater part of the week has been quite trying to those having business. While a number were out of commission for several days, many others were not working clearly. It has been stated that some who needed long distance lines went to Fall River to obtain the service.

Rev. I. Harding Hughes, the new rector at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, is planning to hold Sunday evening services at the Berkeley Parish House through the winter, commencing the last of the month.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPEN

The public schools opened on Monday with a registration of 263-86 of whom were at the new schoolhouse on Green End avenue, the Berkeley. The fifth and sixth grades were much more full than was expected and some of the children will have to occupy the upper grade room in order to be accommodated. Beginning at the Berkeley, Superintendent Joel Peckham visited all the schools, putting in an extremely busy day. The Witherbee school, with 39 children, was greatly overcrowded; also the Oliphant primary, with 37 and the Peabody with 35, even though these schools are to have but the three lower grades. Additional chairs have since been secured from the former annexes. The teaching force has three new additions, Miss Nellie Paquin of Middletown as principal at the Oliphant (grammar grades), Miss Annie C. Sherman of Portsmouth as primary teacher at this school, and Miss Mary H. Mulligan of Middletown as the 4th grade teacher at the Berkeley. Three changes have been made. Miss Daisy E. Stenhouse, for several years principal at the Oliphant, is now at the Witherbee, and Miss Laura A. Martins, for two years at the Paradise Annex, now is the fifth and sixth grade teacher at the Berkeley. Miss Nora K. Shea, for two years at the Witherbee, is principal at the Berkeley. The school committee greatly appreciated the fact that the new school building was ready on time. The grounds are not yet finished nor has the rear line wall been put up to divide the school land property from the Flower property, of which it is a part, but these smaller matters will soon be attended to. A flag will also be erected. The structure is plain but substantial, and makes a good appearance. The rooms are large and high and all are extremely pleasant, as there is a splendid prospect in every direction from this high elevation. The land is level and dry.

A very small white frost made its appearance at an early hour on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings.

The Middletown Constabulary held two meetings this week, on Tuesday evening and again on Wednesday evening, at the Town Hall. Several more meetings will be held to arrange for the competitive drill to be given at the Newport County Fair next week. In regard to the similarity of the uniforms to those of the regular service, it was decided to remove the cords from the hats and to substitute a white button on the coats. Epulettes and all form of official ranking will be omitted also.

Although Tuesday next is the regular date of Newport County Pomona Grange, the meeting will be omitted in deference to the Newport County Fair. Through the courtesy of President I. Lincoln Sherman, the Grange will have a "Rest Room" in the large Fair building to which Grange members will be especially welcome.

Dr. and Mrs. C. Edward Farnum observed on September 5th the tenth anniversary of their marriage by a motor trip to Providence where the day was spent with their brother, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Farnum. The double wedding of the brothers was one of the most prominent events ever held in the old Methodist Episcopal church at the Four Corners.

President I. Lincoln Sherman has again generously donated five Fair tickets to each room of the public schools of the town.

Some \$100 was realized last week as a result of the annual fair held at the Berkeley Parish House for the benefit of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel.

HEART of the SUNSET BY REX BEACH

Author of "The Spoilers," "The Iron Trail,"
"The Silver Horde," Etc.



CHAPTER XVII.

A Warning.

A few days after she had written to Judge Ellsworth Alaire followed her letter in person, for, having at last decided to divorce her, she acted with characteristic decision. Since Ellsworth had more than once advised this very course, she went to Brownsville, calling on his willing support. She had written Dave Law, telling him that she intended to go to La Brea, there to remain pending the hearing of her suit. To be sure, she would have preferred some place of refuge other than La Brea, but she reasoned that there she would at least be unobserved, and that Ed, even if he wished to effect a reconciliation, would not dare to follow her, since he was persona non grata in federal Mexico.

She had counted upon seeing Dave during her stay in Brownsville, and her failure to do so was a grave disappointment as she knew that he was in town attending court. Yet she told herself that it was brave of him to obey her injunctions so literally and to leave her unobserved by his presence at this particular time. It inspired her to be equally brave and to wait patiently for the day when she could welcome him with clean hands and a soul unshaken.

In the midst of Alaire's unsteadiness of mind it gratified her to realize that Dave alone would know of her whereabouts. She wondered if he would come to see her. He was a reckless, headstrong brawler and his desires were all too likely to overcome his delicate resolves. She rather hoped that in spite of his promise he would venture to cross the border so that she could see and hear him, if only for a day or for an hour. The possibility frightened and yet pleased her. The conventional woman within her frowned, but her outlaw heart beat fast at the thought.

Alaire did not explain her plans even to Dolores, but when her preparations were complete she took the Mexican woman with her, and during the afternoon slipped away from the ranch, boarding the train at Jomevilla, she was in Ubaldo that night.

It seemed at last that war with Mexico was imminent. After months of uncertainty the question had come to issue, and that hovering cloud which had hung above the horizon took on new shape and size. Ellsworth wrote one morning to learn that an ultimatum had gone forth to President Fox that the Atlantic coast had been ordered sealed and that Mexicans were being rushed about transports pending a general army mobilization. It looked as if the United States had finally risen in wrath, and as if nothing less than a miracle could now avert the long-expected conflict.

Rex Jones took the San Antonio paper out upon the porch and compared himself in the backwash to read the latest war news. "Mexican Troops," "The Stars and Stripes." Those were words that stirred Jones' blood and caused him to rub his work. Now that his country had called upon him to the necessity of a war with Mexico—a necessity he had long felt—he was fired with the hottest patriotism and a youthful eagerness to enlist. Dave realized that he was old and fat and near-sighted, but what of that? He could fight. Fighting in fact, had been one of his earliest accomplishments, and he could handle himself upon knowing as much about it as any man could learn. He believed in fighting both as a principle and as an exercise; in fact, he attributed his good health to his various neighborhood "amusements," and he had never once once argued that no great future ever died of a sluggish liver or of any one of the other ills that beset sedentary, peace-loving people. Nations were like men—too much ease made them flabby. And Rex had his own idea of strategy, too. So during the period of his paper he denominated the military his government was making. Why waste time with ultimatums? he argued to himself. He had never done so. Experience had taught him that the way to win a battle was to beat the other fellow to the draw; hence this diplomatic procrastination filled him with impatience. It seemed almost treasonable to one of Rex's intense patriotism.

He was engaged in laying out a plan of campaign for the United States when he became conscious of voices behind him, and realized that for some time Paloma had been entertaining a caller in the front room. Their conversation had not disturbed him at first, but now an occasional word or sentence forced its meaning through his preoccupation, and he found himself listening.

Paloma's visitor was a woman, and as Dave harkened to her voice, he felt his heart sink. It was Mrs. Strange. She was here again. With difficulty Blaise conquered an impulse to flee, for she was recounting a story all too familiar to him.

"Why, it seemed as if the whole city of Galveston was there, and yet nobody offered to help us," the dressmaker was saying. "Phil was a prince, but, for the matter, was a prince his size. Oh, it was an awful fight. I hate to think of it."

"What made him pinch you?"

Paloma inquired.

"Heaven only knows. Some men are devilish that way. Why, he left a black and blue mark!"

Blaise broke into a cold sweat and cursed softly under his breath.

"He wasn't drunk, either. He was just naturally depraved. You could see it in his face."

"How did you escape?"

"Well, I'll tell you. We chased him up across the boulevard and in along the fence, and then—Mrs. Strange lowered her voice until only a murmur reached the listening man. A moment, then both women burst into shrill, excited laughter and Blaise himself blushed furiously.

This was unbearable! It was bad enough to have that woman in Jomevilla, a constant menace to his good name, but to allow her access to his own home was unthinkable. Sooner or later they were bound to meet, and then Paloma would learn the disgraceful truth—yes, and the whole neighborhood would likewise know his shame. In anger, Blaise saw his reputation torn to shreds and himself exposed to the gibes of the people who venerated him. He would become a scandal among men, an offense to respectable women; children would shun him. Blaise could not bear to think of the consequences, for he was very fond of the women and children of Jomevilla. He rose from his hammock and tiptoed down the porch into the kitchen, from which point of security he called loudly for his daughter.

Alarmed at his tone, Paloma came running. "What is the matter?" she asked, quickly.

"Get her out!" Blaise cried, savagely. "Get her out of here!"

"What? What?"

"That woman!"

"Father, what ails you?"

"Nothing! All this, but I don't want that scoundrel woman around my premises. I don't like her."

Paloma regarded her parent curiously. "How do you know you don't like her when you've never seen her?"

"Oh, I've seen her all I want to, and I heard her talking to you just now. I won't stand for nobody telling you—bad stories."

Paloma smiled. "The best she doesn't."

"Get her out, and keep her out," Blaise repeated. "She isn't right; she isn't human. Why what devil took her? I saw her do the other day! Makes me shiver now. You remember that the ball-snake that lives under the porch, the one I've been laying out for? Well, you won't believe me but him and her are friends. Fact I saw her pick him up and play with him. Who, or?"

The goose-flesh popped out on his neck as he basted the demons of his rage. She didn't say kind of people, Paloma. "Strange" isn't no name for a woman, is it? That woman's dam near poison!"

Paloma remained unmoved. "I thought you knew. She used to be a snake-charmer."

"A—what?" There was no doubt about it. Blaise's life lived. He blurted through his big spectacles; he panted the air freely with his hands. "How can you let her touch you? I wouldn't. I'd bet she carries a pocketful of dried toads and—keep her away from her hair. I know an old red-headed woman that she crooked. Get her out of here, Paloma, and we'll demolish the house!"

At that moment Mrs. Strange herself opened the kitchen door to inquire, "Is anything wrong?" Misreading Blaise's expression for one of pain, she exclaimed, "Mercy! Now, what have you done to yourself?"

But the object of her solicitude backed away, making peculiar clicking sounds deep in his throat. Paloma was smiling.

"This is my father, Mrs. Strange. You and he have never happened to meet before."

"Why, yes we have! I know you," the seamstress exclaimed. Then a pinkish light flickered in her black eyes. "Seems to me we've met somewhere, but—free me so many people!" She extended her hand, and Blaise took it as if expecting to find it cold and icy. He muttered something unintelligible. "I've been dying to see you," she told him, "and thank you for giving me the Paloma's work. I love her both for it."

Blaise was immensely relieved that this dreaded crisis had come and gone; but wishing to make assurance doubly sure, he contorted his features into a smile the like of which his daughter had never seen, and in a disguised voice inquired, "Now where do you reckon you ever saw me?"

The seamstress shook her head. "I don't know, but I'll place you before long. Anyhow, I'm glad you aren't hurt. From the way you called Paloma I thought you were. I'm handy around sick people, so I—"

"Listen!" Paloma interrupted. "There's someone at the front door."

She left the room; Blaise was edging after her when he heard her utter a stifled scream and call his name.

Now Paloma was not the kind of girl to scream without cause, and her cry brought Blaise to the front of the house in a run. But what he saw there reassured him momentarily. Nothing was it, slight more common than one

of the depot trucks, in the rear seat of which was huddled the figure of a man. Paloma was flying down the walk toward the gate, and Phil Strange was awaiting on the porch. As Blaise swung himself into the latter exclaimed:

"I brought him straight home, Mr. Jones, 'cause I knew you was his best friend!"

"What? Who is it?"

"Dave Law. He must have come in on the noon train. Anyhow, I found him—like that." The two men hurried toward the road, side by side.

"What's wrong with him?" Blaise demanded.

"I don't know. He's queer—he's off his head. I've had a hard time with him."

Paloma was in the carriage at Dave's side now, and calling his name but Law, it seemed, was scarcely conscious. He had slumped together, his face was vacant, his eyes dull. He was muttering to himself a queer, delicious jumble of words.

"Oh, dad! He's sick—sick," Paloma called. "Dave, don't you know me? You're home, Dave. Everything's all right now."

"Why, you'd hardly recognize the boy!" Blaise exclaimed; then he added his appeal to his daughter's. But they could not arouse the sick man from his coma.

"He asked me to take him to Las Palmas," Strange explained. "Looks to me like a sunstroke."

Paloma turned an agonized face to her father. "Get a doctor, quick," she implored; "he's frightened me!"

But Mrs. Strange had followed, and now she spoke up in a matter-of-fact tone: "Doctor nothing," she said. "I know more than all the doctors. Paloma, you go into the house and get a hot ready for him, and you men lug him in. Come now, on the run, all of you! I'll show you what to do." She took instant charge of the situation, and when Dave refused to leave the carriage and began to fight off his friends, jabbling wildly, it was she who quieted him. Blowing Blaise and her husband out of the way, she leaped

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have kept a long and faithful vigil over him.

A little later Paloma, pale and heavy-eyed, stole into the room, and Dave's cheerful greeting awoke Mrs. Strange with a jerk.

"But you're feeling better, aren't you?" the better woman cried, heartily.

"Yes. How did I get here?" Dave asked. "I must have been right sick and troublesome to you."

Paloma smiled and nodded. "Blessed be, Dave, you frightened me nearly to death! You were clear out of your head!"

Mrs. Strange broke into his friendly meditation to ask, "How long since you had a night's sleep?"

"Oh, the physician at Brownsville didn't let me alone a minute for a week."

"I ought to thought so. You puzzled that pill roller, but doctors don't know anything, anyhow. Why, he wanted to make you up to find out what ailed you! I threatened to scold him if he did."

"I seem to remember talking a good deal," Dave ventured. "I reckon I—said a lot of foolish things." He caught the look that passed between his mother and his significance distressed him.

Mrs. Strange continued: "That's how we guessed what your trouble was, and that's why I wouldn't let that fool doctor disturb you. Now that you've had a sleep and are all right again, I'm going home and change my clothes. I haven't had them off for two nights."

"Two nights?" Dave stared in bewilderment. Then he lamely apologized for the trouble he had caused, and tried to thank the women for their kindness.

He was drowsy when, an hour later, he came downstairs for breakfast; but otherwise he felt better than for many days; and Blaise's open delight at seeing him did him as much good as the food he ate.

Dave spent part of the morning sitting himself on the porch, reading the papers with their exciting news. During his absence Paloma had done her best to spoil Montross, and among other marks of favor had allowed her free run of the yard, where the shade was cool and the grass fine, and where delicate flowers were to be had from the kitchen for the more asking. In consequence Dave did not remain there long until he was discovered. Montross signaled, then trotted toward him with ears and tail lifted. Her delight was open and extravagant; her welcome was as enthusiastic as a horse could make it. Gone were her coyness and shyness; she nosed and nuzzled Dave; she nipped and nipped him with the violence of a battering-ram, and presented him to long her and murmur words of love into her velvet ears. She snuggled confidence for confidence, and then, when he finally walked back toward the house, she followed closely, as if fearful that he might again desert her.

Phil Strange met the lovers as they turned the corner of the porch, and warmly shook Dave's hand. "Welcome—my wife—told me you was better," he began. "So I beat it out here. I hung around all day yesterday, waiting to see you, but you was batty."

"I was pretty sick," Dave acknowledged. "Mrs. Strange was mighty kind to me."

"Sick people get her goat. She's got a way with 'em and with animals, too. Why, Rajah, the big yellow with our show, took sick one year and he'd have died sure only for her. Same with a lot of the other animals. She knows more'n any vet I ever saw."

"Perhaps I needed a veterinary instead of a doctor," Dave smiled. "I guess I've got some horse blood in me. See?" Montross had thrust her head under his arm and was waiting for him to scratch her ears.

"Well, I brought you some mail," Strange chuckled in his pocket for a small bundle of letters, explaining: "Blaise gave me these for you as I passed the post office."

Dave took the letters with a word of thanks, and thrust them carelessly into his pocket. "What seems to be the trouble?" he inquired.

"You remember our last talk? Well, then Mexicans have got me rattled. I've been trying everywhere to locate you. If you hadn't come home I'd have come to the prosecuting attorney, or somebody."

"Then you've learned something more?"

Phil nodded, and his sallow face paled with apprehension. "Rosa Morales has been to see me regular."

Dave passed an uncertain hand over his forehead. "I'm not in very good shape to tackle a new proposition, but—what is it?"

"We've got to get Mrs. Austin away from here."

"What? Why?"

"If we don't they'll steal her!"

"Steal her?" Dave's amazement was patent. "Are you crazy?"

"Sometimes I think I am, but I've pumped that Morales girl dry, and I can't figure anything else out of what she tells me. Her and Jose expect to make a lump of quick money, jump to Mexico, get married, and live happy ever after. Take it from me, it's Mrs. Austin they aim to cash in on."

"Why—the idea's ridiculous!"

"Maybe it is and maybe it ain't," the farm-hand persisted. "More'n one rich Mexican has been grabbed and held for ransom along this river; yes, and Americans, too. If you can believe the stories. Anything goes in that country over there."

"You think Jose is planning to kidnap her? Nonsense! One man couldn't do such a thing."

"I didn't say he could," Phil defended himself, sulkily. "Remember, I told you there was somebody back of him."

"Yes, I remember, but you didn't know exactly who."

"Well, I don't exactly know yet. I thought maybe you might tell me."

There was a brief silence, during which Dave stood frowning. Then he appeared to shake himself free from Phil's suggestions.

"It's too utterly preposterous," Mrs. Austin has no enemies; she's a person of importance. If by any chance she

disappeared—"

"She's done that very little thing," Strange declared.

"What?"

"She's disappeared—anyhow, she's gone. Yesterday when I saw you was laid up and couldn't help me, I phoned her, natch; somebody answered in Spanish, and from what I could make out they don't know where she is."

Dave wondered if he had understood Strange aright, or if this could be a trick of his own tired brain. Choosing his words carefully, he said: "Do you mean to tell me that she's missing and they haven't given an alarm? I reckon you didn't understand the message, did you?"

Strange shrugged. "Maybe I didn't. Suppose you try. You sabs the bugs."

Dave went to the telephone, leaving Phil to wait. When he emerged from the house a few moments later, it was with a queer, set look upon his face.

"I got 'em," he said. "She's gone—left three days ago."

"Where did she go?"

"They wouldn't tell me."

"They wouldn't?" Strange looked up sharply.

"Wouldn't or couldn't?" The men eyed each other silently; then Phil inquired:

"Well, what do you make of it?"

The Mercury.

Established by Franklin in 1770.
Newport, R. I.
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The football season is upon us, although the barefoot championship yet remains to be decided. Autumn is here.

German indignation against the United States for refusing to talk peace has taken the direction of special efforts against the American hospitals in France. More Kultur.

The returns from Maine show that those suffrage pickets in Washington might have been more profitably employed electioneering in the tall timber of the Pine Tree State.

An increase of forty per cent in the consumption of cigarettes is reported. An Exchange says this in part is accounted for by the spread of the cigarette habit among women.

The biggest tax bill ever passed in this country has gone through the Senate and will doubtless be accepted entire by the House. This bill proposes a tax levy of \$2,400,000,000.

Woman suffrage was defeated in Maine last Monday on a very small vote. New York will vote on the question of complete enfranchisement for women Nov. 6, and here the friends of the cause hope for better results.

It is now unlawful to manufacture whiskey anywhere in the United States. The prohibitory law went into effect at 11 o'clock Saturday night, Sept. 8. This law was enacted by Congress nominally as a war measure to preserve grain.

Like other articles of food, the Cape Cod cranberry will reach high this fall. Reports from the center of the cranberry district show that the early frosts this week damaged the crop so that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of berries will be a total loss.

Massachusetts proposes to go without white bread on Wednesday and Thursday of each week in order to give more wheat for use of the Allies. Rhode Island corn meal will be in great demand in our neighboring State under these conditions.

Newport will honor its second contingent for the National Army next week, when 27 Newporters will start for the great training camp at Ayer. The presence here of large bodies of the army and navy makes possible fitting demonstrations of honor which are not available in many other places.

Secretary Daniels does not propose to let his pet training establishment at Norfolk suffer for lack of use. It is reported that before winter the Newport Station will be reduced to its normal capacity and the surplus sent to crowd the Norfolk Station. The development of the Newport Naval Station has long been handicapped by the thinly veiled hostility of the present Secretary of the Navy.

Germany is fast using up her manpower. Ten million six hundred thousand of the fourteen millions available at the outset of the war have been called into the service. It is claimed that of this number called into service, some four millions have been killed, made prisoners or totally disabled, and five hundred thousand more are in the hospitals. It does not look as though that nation could hold out much longer.

The Czar of Russia is married to a German woman, who is said to have wept at every German defeat. He lost his throne. The King of Greece was married to a German woman, to whose influence is credited the ignominious part of Greece in the early stages of the war which cost Constantine his throne. The King of Sweden is married to a German woman, to whom is credited the base part which Sweden has been playing in serving the Kaiser. Next?

The resignation of Senator Norman will make a new election necessary, for it will be a criminal neglect to allow the most important city in the state to go unrepresented in the upper branch of the General Assembly one entire session. There are many matters to come up this winter in which Newport is vitally interested. This election to fill the vacancy can take place at the time of the city election and thus save practically all cost to the city. There is absolutely nothing in the city charter that prevents the special election being held at that time.

The visit of the Japanese commission to Newport, and their courtesies at the grave of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry tomorrow make an event of international importance. The name of Commodore Perry is indissolubly linked with the development of Japan. The opening of its ports to the commerce of the world was a necessary preliminary to the development of the nation to its present day standing as a world power. Previous to Commodore Perry's visit to Japan, however, except East India trade, Japan was a closed country. It was not until 1854, when Perry's fleet of warships appeared off the coast of Japan, that the Japanese government was forced to open its ports to the world. The opening of its ports to the commerce of the world was a necessary preliminary to the development of the nation to its present day standing as a world power. Previous to Commodore Perry's visit to Japan, however, except East India trade, Japan was a closed country. It was not until 1854, when Perry's fleet of warships appeared off the coast of Japan, that the Japanese government was forced to open its ports to the world.

PERRY MEMORIAL MEETING

The Magnificent Monument Erected in Sight of the Spot where the Famous Battle of Rhode Island's Greatest Hero Was Fought, Admired by Thousands.

The annual meeting of the Interstate Board of the Perry Memorial Association was held in Cleveland, Ohio, last Monday, September 10, the 104th anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie. There were present Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, and General J. Warren Keffer, representing the U. S. Government, Com. George H. Warrington, S. M. Johnson and Webster P. Huntington, representing Ohio, Gen. A. E. Simon, Judge T. C. Jones, Dr. George W. Nell, representing Pennsylvania, Major Arthur P. Loomis representing Michigan, Rear Admiral F. M. Symonds and Senator John M. Whitehead, representing Wisconsin, Senator Simon L. Adler representing New York, John P. Sanborn and Col. Harry Cutler, representing Rhode Island, and Col. Mackenzie R. Todd representing Kentucky. The former general officer were re-elected. John P. Sanborn of Newport was elected a member of the Executive committee and was also made a member of the committee on printing the memorial volume. The monument is now a completed structure and is pronounced by all who have seen it as the finest granite shaft in all America. The parking of the grounds, some ten acres, will be completed next season, the money required for that purpose being appropriated by the State of Ohio. Nothing more than remains to be done except to place a bronze statue of Oliver Hazard Perry in the isthmus. The money for this it is hoped will be contributed by relatives of the Commodore and others in Rhode Island interested in the fame of the Commodore and the men from this State who fought the glorious battle of Erie. During the past season 25,000 people visited the monument and viewed the scene where the battle was fought, as well as much of its surrounding land and water from its top. The income from this source was, in round figures, six thousand dollars. This number and this amount will doubtless increase from year to year.

New Haven Operating Changes

To better meet the requirements of the service and the demands on the operating staff there has been a reassignment of duties and authority of some of the principal officers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

General Manager C. L. Bardo has been appointed Assistant to President. He continues in general charge of the operating department and will handle matters assigned by the President.

General Mechanical Superintendent G. W. Wilkin has been appointed General Manager.

G. O. Hammond, Assistant General Mechanical Superintendent, has been appointed General Mechanical Superintendent.

W. L. Barn, who has been acting as Assistant to the President, has been appointed Assistant to General Mechanical Superintendent.

These changes take effect September 1. Under the new arrangement the President's office and the General Manager's office will be relieved of certain details in the interest of necessary matters which will henceforth receive better attention.

Clinton L. Bardo, who has been appointed to the position of Assistant to President, was born October 24, 1867. His railroad experience extends over a period of thirty-two years, his first position being a telegraph operator on the P. & E. Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania on May 30, 1885, remaining with that road until October 10, 1887, when he went with the Lehigh Valley Railroad as telegraph operator. In October, 1904, Mr. Bardo entered the service of the New Haven Railroad as Freight Train Master at Harlem River. He remained with the New Haven until March, 1911, when he returned to the Lehigh Valley as assistant to the General Manager. On February 15, 1913, Mr. Bardo was appointed General Manager of the New Haven Railroad, which position he has held up to the present time.

Do Not Fear Americans

A Belgian army nurse who has just reached Paris after 64 months' captivity in Germany says the Germans believe hard as iron that Germany was attacked and is only defending her existence. Not only do the people repeat this, but intellectuals, doctors and officers are so convinced of it that they are ready to make the greatest sacrifices. The English are detested; the French are admired for their courage; the Russians are despised as savages. As for the Americans, the Germans maintain they will be of no help to the allies from a military point of view, but they are more and more terrified at the universal reputation they feel is rising against Germany.

Chicago's superintendent of education has recommended that no provision be made for teaching German in new schools in the elementary school. The act has been adopted. An attempt will be made in the board of education to throw out German altogether. Last year the teaching of German cost the city \$60,000.

Considering their inability to understand why any other people should object to having their government's war effort and their future support cut out for them by Germany, the rage of some German officers at what they call the "efficiency" of the American war effort and their own government's inefficiency is evident.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

The monthly meeting of the Town Council and Court of Probate was held on Monday afternoon.

In Town Council the report of the committee appointed to lay out and bound the 16 feet of land purchased for the widening of Thayer street was accepted and ordered recorded, and the Town Clerk authorized to issue orders for payment.

Damage done by dogs to chickens belonging to John H. Feltman of Middle-town, amounting to \$21.75, and in grease belonging to Manuel Cloud of Middle-town, amounting to \$35.50 were ordered paid according to law.

Special constables were appointed for the Newport County Fair as follows: Benjamin C. Sletman, Walter Swale, Wm. T. H. Shaw, Wm. A. S. Cummings, Charles Gifford, Clarence Pierce. A number of bills were received and ordered paid.

In Probate Court, N. Fred Avery of Grand Rapids, Mich., was appointed administrator of the estate in Rhode Island of Julia Barstow, bond \$100, with Ulysses Barstow as surety.

The petition of Pease Bailey that the foreign will of Josephine Bailey be allowed was granted.

Sarah E. White was appointed administratrix of the estate of George E. White, bond \$100, with Wm. J. Brown as surety. Wm. A. S. Cummings was appointed appraiser.

The inventory of the estate of Barbara Sherman was allowed and ordered recorded.

The first and final account of Susan K. Murphy, administratrix of the estate of Catherine Cory, was referred to October 8th.

The petition of Helen L. Mayton, to be appointed guardian of the person and estate of George E. Mayton, was referred to October 8th.

Miss Evelyn H. Chubb, secretary, entertained the Colonel William Barton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at her home on Saturday. The regent, Mrs. George W. Thurston, was in charge of the meeting. During the business meeting the secretary reported the gift of \$10 to the Red Cross and \$16 for the French Relief fund. She also reported that the proceeds from the foot fair held recently was \$31.73. The members of the Chapter are knitting for the Navy League.

Mrs. Edward Almy entertained a children's party on Sunday afternoon, in honor of the birthday of her grandson, George A. Thurston.

Fred W. Greene sold at auction on Saturday the Sisson farm. The first and second parcels were purchased by C. E. and R. W. Hathaway, for \$7,323 and the third by J. Alton Barker, for \$1,497.

Mrs. J. Harrison Peckham entertained on Thursday Mrs. Perry G. Randall, Mrs. George Faulkner, Mrs. Almina Tallman, Mrs. W. M. Anthony, Mrs. S. A. Carter and Miss Kate L. Durfee.

Miss Carolyn D. Anthony has been guest of Miss Clarice Barry of New Bedford. On Wednesday Miss Anthony sang at the funeral services of Mrs. Susan Chase in New Bedford. Several others from this place attended the services.

Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, who have been visiting the latter's sister, Mrs. A. Edward Kealey, have returned to their home in Geneva, N. Y. They were accompanied by Miss Frances Kealey.

Many improvements have been made at the Fair grounds. A new show-ring has been built at a cost of \$2000; a fine covered grand stand has been erected and in other ways the place has been improved. On Tuesday there will be competitive drills for the constabularies of the several towns.

Mr. Arnold Marshall, while riding a motorcycle recently, ran into Mr. Atwell Hedley's wagon. The horse became frightened and started to run, but was caught near Power street. Mr. Hedley's wagon was considerably damaged, but neither he nor Mr. Marshall were seriously hurt.

Rev. and Mrs. A. Edward Kealey entertained the Women's Foreign Missionary Society recently, when they had as house guests Miss Mabel E. Best, who recently returned from Jerusalem, and Miss Frances Parsons, who returned at the same time. Rev. and Mrs. Kealey did. Miss Best gave an informal talk, telling of the conditions, and especially the food conditions, about Jerusalem.

Rev. and Mrs. John P. Lowden entertained the Epworth League on Tuesday evening. There was a business session when plans were completed for the work at the Newport County Fair next week, where the League will serve lunch. The evening was spent socially and there were refreshments.

The annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held with the President, Mrs. Eunice A. Greene, on Tuesday afternoon. At the business meeting it was decided to continue with the war relief work. The reports of the several officers were read and the following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Eunice A. Greene. Secretary—Mrs. George A. Faulkner. Treasurer—Mrs. Thomas J. Sweet.

The election was continued until the next meeting. Refreshments were served. During the devotional exercises Mrs. Richard Macomber sang.

News has been received of the death of Lewis A. Coggeshall of Bristol at Camp Devens, Ayre, Mass. Mr. Coggeshall was drafted and was one of the first contingent to go there. His death was quite sudden, but the details have not been received. Mr. Coggeshall has many relatives here.

Rev. Robert Downing is giving a concert play at the Newport County Fair on Monday night. Mrs. Downing will have the principal role. Mr. Downing will tell some stories. Miss Carolyn D. Anthony will sing and Mrs. Florence Carey-Burley will play. The entertainment will be given under the direction of Mrs. French-Vanderbilt, Mrs. Beecman and Miss Brister of the Newport Chapter, Red Cross.

On Saturday Miss Anthony sang the "Hymn of Free Russia" on the Russian program at the Red Cross entertainment at Intervenor, the home of Mrs. Spencer Borden of Fall River.

Buying or Selling.

Those interested in buying or selling grain, cotton or seeds may learn how to use Foy's Cropweather Forecasts as an aid. Address Foster's Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.

The truck route, so called, the trolley line between East Providence and Fall River, is to be abandoned, the route of the truck and all the property sold for cash.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Sept. 19 to 23, warm wave 18 to 22, cool wave 21 to 25. About normal temperatures with an upward trend. Storm forces a little greater than usual. About normal rains with good prospects for blue grass and winter grain. Cotton and corn will improve.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Sept. 24, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Sept. 25, plains sections 26, mountain 26, great lakes and Ohio valleys Sept. 27, eastern sections 28, reaching vicinity of New Foundland about September 29.

High temperatures near Sept. 27 will be followed by an increase of storm forces and then a low dip in temperatures will carry frosts into the corn belt. The week centering on October 1 will bring severe weather. Not a good time to be on the lakes, the southern seas or the Atlantic. Very cool weather will prevail first week in October. Northern frosts near October 2 and 3 will damage much late corn. The earliest killing frosts in the corn belt have been near Sept. 10. We calculated them for near Sept. 11 for this year. The crop of 7 frosts are expected to stop all corn growth and damage all corn that is not mature. The average date of these corn killing frosts is near October 10.

The earliest cotton killing frosts have been Oct. 1 to 10 in northern parts of cotton belt. We expect the October 1 to 7 frosts to nip some of the cotton, but most of it will continue growing. Probably other cotton killing frosts will occur near Oct. 20 and 31. A fine growth of top cotton has been expected during September.

Rains are expected, following Sept. 15, in middle Provinces and northern States immediately east of the Rockies. These rains and snows will continue till middle of December and the soil of all that great Spring wheat country will be thoroughly wet when the freeze comes. Such conditions will give the crops of that great country a splendid start in the Spring of 1918. But of course favorable summer crop weather will be necessary to make good crops. Very heavy snows are expected in northern Rockies and on the northern Pacific slope during the coming Fall and early Winter.

Fertilize your soil, but not with fields. When any animal or bird dies on your farm, or where you can get them, don't fall to cut them into small pieces and bury them in your soil. Afterwards watch the effect they have on the growth of your crops. A dead cat buried at the roots of an old apple tree will revive it. Driving nails into the tree will have a good effect. Hang old iron in your plum trees. The rust will drip into the soil and re-invigorate the trees. Cereulios do not infest vigorous trees. Old iron and sweepings from a blacksmith shop are excellent fertilizers and do not kill the soil. The iron increases the electro-magnetic currents in vegetation; animal and vegetable molds do likewise.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, SEPTEMBER, 1917.

STANDARD TIME									
	Sun	Moon	Mer	Ven	Jup	Sat	Uran	Nept	Plut
Rises	5:21	5:05	4:11	3:20	2:30	1:40	1:00	0:20	0:00
Sets	5:21	5:05	4:11	3:20	2:30	1:40	1:00	0:20	0:00
15 Sat	5:21	5:05	4:11	3:20	2:30	1:40	1:00	0:20	0:00
16 Sun	5:21	5:05	4:11	3:20	2:30	1:40	1:00	0:20	0:00
17 Mon	5:21	5:05	4:11	3:20	2:30	1:40	1:00	0:20	0:00
18 Tue	5:21	5:05	4:11	3:20	2:30	1:40	1:00	0:20	0:00
19 Wed	5:21	5:05	4:11	3:20	2:30	1:40	1:00	0:20	0:00
20 Thur	5:21	5:05	4:11	3:20	2:30	1:40	1:00	0:20	0:00
21 Fri	5:21	5:05	4:11	3:20	2:30	1:40	1:00	0:20	0:00

Full Moon Sept. 15. 2:05 a.m. Morning.
Moon's last 9 Sept. 8 2:05 a.m. Morning.
New Moon Sept. 16 2:05 a.m. Morning.
Eqs. of Sept. 11 12:00 a.m. Morning.
Full Moon Sept. 30 12:00 a.m. Evening.

Deaths.

In this city, 11th inst., suddenly, Elizabeth M. Heath, widow of Albert Steiner, and daughter of the late Frederick Weston, in the 67th year of her age.

In this city, 11th inst., Bridget Duffly.

In this city, 11th inst., Mary Agnes, wife of Edward J. Toomey.

In this city, 11th inst., Eugene C. van der Voort, son of the late John and Mary O'Neil.

In this city, 11th inst., Patrick T. Sullivan.

In this city, 11th inst., Rita, infant daughter of Daniel and Mary J. McCarthy.

In this city, 11th inst., Mary, wife of Mr. Daniel Smith.

In Pottersville, Little Compton, 7th inst., Hannah G., wife of George M. Potter, in her 84th year.

In Little Compton, 11th inst., John Edgar McGowan of New York, in his 67th year.

In North Tiverton, 8th inst., John W. Vemontou, in his 55th year.

In Bristol, 10th inst., Charles Frederick Herreshoff, in his 74th year.

In Bristol, R. I., on the 13th inst., J. Howard Manchester, aged 75 years, 3 months, 20 days.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for them selves or friends regarding tenements, houses, furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to:

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1871. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and National Public.

Has a Branch Office open all summer in place for Summer Villages and Country Homes.

122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

The heavy horizontal line represents the normal of temperature. The zigzag line is the predicted movement of temperatures up and down. Dates at the top are for their time at meridian (10). If you are east of that line these weather features should reach you one or two days later; if west of it one to three days earlier. Meridian 90 in near the Mississippi River. Newport is many degrees east and the weather prediction will apply here two days later.

NEWS CONDENSED FOR BUSY READERS Happenings in Various Parts of New England

The naval prison at the Boston navy yard was placed in commission after having been closed for almost five years.

Robert T. Stevens, 3, of Boston, died from punctured lung and brain concussion caused when hit by an automobile.

Miss Doris Rugg, 23, in a fit of despondency, committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart at Worcester, Mass.

Lulu Wyatt, 21, of Warrenton, Ore., was arrested in police court at Kennebunk, Me., charged with the murder of her baby.

John T. Gaffney, assistant chief inspector in the Boston water department, died from injuries he sustained in an automobile accident.

Crushed, when he was plowed between two automobiles while crossing a street, Michael J. Lynch, 60, of Boston, died a few minutes later.

W. T. A. Mendenhall, registrar of deeds of Suffolk county, will, in all probability, be a candidate for mayor of Boston against James M. Curley.

Bankruptcy schedules of the W. & A. Bacon company, Boston, show liabilities of \$742,188. The company offers to settle for 33 1/3 percent on the dollar.

Robert J. Kelley, well known in Boston sporting circles, was held up in the vestibule of his home and robbed, at the point of a gun, of \$1200 in cash.

Just as she was expected to arrive at Boston from Liverpool, word came that the British steamship Kenmore, assigned to the Warren line service, had been torpedoed.

Charles F. Smith, who was for sixty years identified with Boston banking interests, died at his home in Brookline, Mass. He was born in Charlestown in 1832.

Sergeant George P. Mack, 41, of Fitchburg, Mass., mess sergeant of the supply company of the 8th regiment at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Mass., killed himself by shooting.

Congressman E. J. Hill, who is critically ill at his home in Norwalk, Conn., is holding his own, and the physicians said they did not look for any immediate change.

With gas escaping from a jet attached to a wall bracket, an unidentified man was found dead in his room in a Boston lodging house. It is believed the gas was turned on accidentally.

Jeter Pulepis, 26, was charged with manslaughter, as a result of an assault on 15-year-old John Connolly at Boston. He pleaded not guilty and was held in \$5000 for a hearing.

James Mahard, a Stoughton, Mass., automobile dealer, died from a fractured skull, received when an automobile he was demonstrating to three men struck a tree and was wrecked in a ditch.

Dana W. Morrellson, stationed at the central fire station, Lawrence, Mass., was killed when three horses attached to the exercise wagon got beyond his control and ran away, throwing him from his seat.

A lachrymogenic gas, which has been compounded and tested at Harvard university by Professor Kohler, is reported to be able to eliminate the enemy from battle without affecting him permanently.

Alleging that Victor E. Holist of Boston entered into a verbal contract to marry her and that he now refuses to do so, Katherine Burnett of Boston has filed a breach of promise suit against him for \$25,000.

Harry Kaiser of Boston will not longer be confounded with the Emperor of Germany. Kaiser was allowed by Judge Flint in the Suffolk county probate court to change his name to Edward H. King.

The "mystery" that surrounded the death of Mrs. Phoebe Dargardias, 50, of Chisholm, Me., who died in a Boston hotel, was cleared up when a medical examiner announced that death was due to natural causes.

The alleged awkwardness of a Boston Elevated conductor led to the filing of a suit for \$500 against the company by Mrs. Margaret Mead, who claims that a conductor stepped on one of her feet while she was riding in a car.

Gilbert Maxwell entered suit for \$5000 damages against the Frank G. Shattuck company of North Adams, Mass., alleging he was taken suddenly ill as the result of taking a drink of chocolate ice cream in the defendant's store.

The twenty members of the Lynn, Mass., Shoe Manufacturers' association, whose factories have been closed since April 15, voted that they will not again deal with the Lynn shoe workers' union, and will if necessary keep their factories closed throughout the winter.

"That young chap you are full of with is a regular punk," stated Bertie's father. "He doesn't know the value of money."

"Oh, yes he does," said Bertie. "He says that he wouldn't give a penny for his own opinion on anything."—Puck

William H. Burtch, 43, of Rockland, Mass., died from injuries resulting when he fell from a trolley car.

Jeremiah C. Wright, 67, of Boston, was found dead in his bed with a gas jet open and the room filled with the fumes.

Constitutional developments are expected to follow the retirement of Warden A. J. Davis of the Rhode Island state prison.

The Massachusetts hotel on Heron Island, Me., at the mouth of the Hallowell river, was burned, the loss being \$10,000.

Harry Boyle, conductor of the Hallowell plant of the Millinocket, Me., opera house, was killed when the wheel of the engine burst.

A \$10,000 breach of promise suit was filed against David Bruce in the Cambridge, Mass., superior court by Miss Mary A. Bullitt of Lowell.

The dead body of Nelson Cook, a soldier against whom the charge of desertion had been made, was found in the woods near Watertown, N. H.

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FIRST REPORT WAS AN ERROR

Daniels Forced to Amend Account of "Navy Victory"

ONE SUBMARINE DESTROYED

Two Merchantmen Bunk in Encounter With Fleet of U-boats—Original Dispatch Stated That Six U-boats Craft Had Been Destroyed of By Allied Warships

Washington, Sept. 12.—A typographical error in transmitting a statement for the press from an official report to the navy department made it appear that six German submarines probably had been sunk off the French coast when they attacked a fleet of merchantmen, including at least one American vessel.

The facts are, so far as known, that one submarine probably was destroyed and two of the others were damaged. A corrected statement was issued by Secretary Daniels as soon as the error was discovered.

The department has only a meagre account of the fight, and additional details have been asked for by cable. The report came from the American tanker Westwego through Paris, the vessel apparently having reached a French port after the fight. The names and nationality of the two ships lost were not given.

The Westwego was en route to Europe, and from the fact that she was cruising in company with other merchant craft, navy officers assumed that the fleet was under convoy of naval vessels, probably of American destroyers. The tanker reported Sept. 8, the fight having occurred Sept. 5. The brief statement received from Paris said that six submarines had made a massed attack on the merchant flotilla; that two of the submarines were sunk and that one of the submarines probably was lost.

The Westwego is an armed vessel, but there was nothing in the message to indicate whether the other ships also were armed.

In preparing for the press in the bureau of operations of the navy department a statement of the contents of the dispatch it was written that "all" of the six submarines probably had been lost. Later, on checking over the message and the statement faxed to the press, it was found that the word was "one" in the dispatch.

Officials were interested in particular of the fight, since if the vessels were under convoy, as is supposed, and either of the two destroyers lost were American, the first convoyed American merchant craft has fallen victim to the submarines.

The fact that the submarines attacked the merchant fleet in such force led to the conclusion that the German commander erroneously thought he had to deal with troop transports or with army supply ships.

SEES CAPE COD CANAL

President and Wife Accorded Ovation by South Shore People

Sandwich, Mass., Sept. 12.—President and Mrs. Wilson received evidence of the warm hospitality of Cape Cod folk when the people along the Cape Cod canal district lined the shores of the famous waterway for its entire length and accorded the nation's head a rousing reception with cheers and songs, while the presidential yacht Mayflower, passed through the canal from Sandwich to Buzzard's Bay.

Throughout it all the President and Mrs. Wilson appeared pleased as they stood on the top deck of the yacht, acknowledging the homage of the Cape folk.

The Mayflower arrived at the entrance to the canal at 10 o'clock bound from Gloucester to some point south, exactly where was not made known.

To Abandon Gift Radio Station
Eastport, Me., Sept. 12.—The new radio station of the United States government, erected in June at a cost of about \$1000 and given to the government by this city, is soon to be dismantled, and the four young operators will be transferred to Machias at Bar Harbor from their small office here.

To Urge Legislation by People
Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 12.—Four hundred delegates attending the opening of the annual convention of the Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor here, are expected to urge the constitutional convention to adopt the initiative and referendum.

Ice Forms at Poughkeepsie
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Ice formed on small bodies of water in this vicinity for the first time this season and the earliest in many years, causing heavy damage to water-laid garden crops. The mercury dropped to 35 degrees above zero.

BOAT LOSSES DECREASE

Only Twelve Ships Over and Six Under 1000 Tons Sunk

London, Sept. 12.—A very marked decrease in the destruction of British merchant vessels by mines or submarines is indicated in the weekly summary statement.

Twelve vessels of more than 1000 tons and six less than 1000 tons were sunk in the last week, as compared with 20 in the large and three in the small category sunk the previous week. The statement shows that four British vessels also were lost.

FEAR POTATO CROP WILL BE VERY POOR

Aroostook Growers Hit Hard by Rust and Drought

Houlton, Me., Sept. 11.—Judging from present conditions, the potato crop of Aroostook county will be far below normal this season. When the farmers planted in the spring they expected to reap last year's performance, when record prices prevailed, and made a clean-up. Rust and blight have done their work, however, and many farmers say they will be satisfied if they break even.

Some growers declare the crop for the county will be 50 percent below normal. They say there will be a heavy falling off in the yield of the Green Mountain variety.

Some of the early varieties, such as the Cobler, have done well, showing a good crop, but the kinds that were planted late are hard hit by rust.

Hiliperna have begun to buy for outside markets. Many carloads have been shipped at the low price of \$2 a barrel. It will not be possible to get a good estimate of the probable yield of the county for 10 days. Large quantities of potatoes will be dug beginning the latter part of the week.

REPORT ON AMMUNITION

Defect Caused by Adulteration of Potassium Chlorate

Washington, Sept. 11.—The defective ammunition turned out by the Frankford arsenal may have been caused by adulteration of the potassium chlorate supplied the government with its cheaper salt of sodium. Government chemical experts investigating the matter, it is reliably reported, are more disposed to accept this theory than the first one advanced which blamed the presence of minute quantities of bromides for the failure of the priming caps to explode properly.

Besides its use in ammunition, potassium chlorate is widely used in the manufacture of matches. In recent months on account of a shortage of the potassium salt it is alleged that quantities of sodium chlorate have been substituted in the manufacture of matches. This has resulted in an inferior grade of match, which flashes when struck but does not burn well. This inferior grade of match has been the subject of complaint all over the country.

DODGES ANGRY CROWD

Displaced German Minister Is Guarded by Strong Force

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 11.—Count von Luxburg, the German minister, whose presence was sent to the German legation by the Argentine government because of his objectionable messages to Berlin through the Swedish minister, who had rendered him protection from a mob, dodged threatening crowds which were awaiting him on his arrival at Buenos Ayres from the interior.

Luxburg was surrounded by the police to leave the train at San Martin, twelve miles outside, when news of the crowds that had gathered at the Buenos Ayres railway terminal reached them. The chief of police was on hand with his automobile at San Martin, with a large crowd of secret service men, and the count was escorted to his home in the chief's car.

SHOTS MO HER AND SELF

Harvard Student Is Believed to Have Gone Suddenly Insane

Boston, Sept. 11.—Philip P. Tyler, 21 years old, a senior at Harvard, shot his mother through the right shoulder in the sitting room of their home at Brighton, and as the woman screamed turned the gun on himself and killed her with a bullet in his brain.

He is believed to have gone suddenly insane.

Neighbors who heard the two shots hurried to the house and then summoned a physician. Mrs. Tyler, who is 51 years old, was seriously and given medical treatment, but is in a precarious condition from the shock.

BATTLE FRONT QUIET

Operations Are Mostly Confined to Artillery Duels

London, Sept. 12.—The battle front in the west is again generally quiet, with only minor operations. On the line in France and Belgium, only artillery and machine gun fire are being heard.

Monte San Gabriele, in the Austro-Italian theatre, has been the scene of another vicious attack by the Austrians in an endeavor to dislodge the Italians from recently captured positions. Their efforts met with no success.

In the battle of Riga, according to the German war office, 5300 Russians were made prisoner and 325 guns and large quantities of war stores were captured.

Cadet Aviators Killed in Crash

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 12.—Cadet Aviators P. B. Lyman and E. M. Walsh were killed at North Island when their machines crashed together in mid-air and fell to the ground in flames. Immediately after the accident parties were placed about the island by the military authorities and no person was allowed to approach. All information regarding the accident was refused.

MRS. KENNISTON IS GUILTY OF MURDER

Convicted in Second Degree by Vermont Jury

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Sept. 12.—Mrs. Alvin Kenniston was found guilty of murder in the second degree for participating in the killing, July 5, of Alice Bradshaw, the crippled 8-year-old daughter of a neighbor. She was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The jury's deliberations lasted but forty minutes.

Mrs. Alvin Kenniston was arrested with Miss Etta Hicks on July 6. They were held for some time before being formally charged with the murder of the child, who disappeared from her home on July 5.

At the time of their arrest the police said that Mrs. Kenniston, a neighbor of the Bradshaw family, and Miss Hicks, housekeeper for John Bradshaw, the little girl's father, had confessed to killing the child because she was a bother.

After the alleged confession, diligent search for the body was conducted without success, the police saying that the women told conflicting stories about its hiding place.

Mrs. Kenniston, testifying in her defence at the trial, said that she knew nothing of the murder, and that she loved the little girl. She declared that the alleged confession made to private detectives and others had been obtained by threats. The contention of the defence was that the crippled child had wandered away and perished from exposure.

County authorities plan to open the trial of Miss Hicks soon.

TO AID HOOVER

Christian Scientists to Co-operate in Food Work

Washington, Sept. 11.—Twenty-five leading men of the Christian Science church in the states east of the Mississippi river met in conference with the United States food administration and expressed their earnest desire to co-operate in every way with the plan of producing and saving food in the United States during the war.

After addresses by Food Administrator Hoover, Dr. Ray L. Wilbur and Dr. Vernon Kellogg of the food administration, there was a general discussion. Several of the delegates are hotel men and declared themselves eager to promote the use of substitutes for wheat bread, to serve poultry and fish instead of meat, and otherwise aid in the work of conservation. They reported encouraging co-operation on the part of the majority of their guests, especially in Massachusetts.

FOOD WASTE CUT DOWN

Contractors Complain They Are Not Receiving Garbage Enough

Buffalo, Sept. 12.—Food waste apparently has been cut down to such an extent in Buffalo that the International Agricultural corporation, which has the garbage reduction contract, is complaining about a shortage in the refuse turned over to it by the city.

The subject was discussed at a brief meeting attended by Councilman Kreinheder, Corporation Counsel Hanna, City Attorney Pierce and a representative of the agricultural company. It was stated that, although the city is required by its contract to give the company nearly 25,000 tons of garbage, for which \$1 a ton is paid, only 19,000 tons were delivered during the last fiscal year.

The company wants remuneration for the other 6000 tons, and the city may be obliged to pay.

REPORT ON MILK

Loss of 1.14 Cents a Quart Says Maine Public Safety Committee

Augusta, Me., Sept. 11.—The average cost the past year of producing milk from 2533 cows on 220 farms in Maine was 5.50 cents a quart, and the average price received was 1.65 cents, a loss of 1.14 cents per quart, according to a report of a dairy survey of the state, made under the supervision of the state committee on public safety and the Boston chamber of commerce, and filed with Governor Milliken.

The average production of milk per cow was 2429 quarts, and the average net loss per cow was \$27.95. The rate charged for man labor was 24.91 cents an hour and for horses 17.10 cents. The average total cost per cow for grain was \$75.24.

Try Soldier For Murder

St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 12.—Private Robert Warm of the Eighteenth United States cavalry was placed on trial charged with the murder of 14-year-old Jennie Hemmingway on the night of Aug. 12. He pleaded not guilty.

Portugal In State of Siege
Madrid, Sept. 11.—Portugal has been declared in a state of siege, according to a telegram received here from Lisbon, on account of a general strike.

Insane Slayer Killed

Hillsdale, Mich., Sept. 14.—A mob killed Frank Van Tassel, insane, who shot and killed Sheriff George Ralston.

Major Bigelow Passes On

Minneapolis, Sept. 14.—Major John Bigelow, commander of the famous Ninth Massachusetts battery at Gettysburg and widely known for his distinguished service in the Civil war, died at his home here, after a year's illness. He was 76 years old.

RUSSIANS MAKE SLIGHT GAINS

Are on the Offensive in the Eastern Theater

GERMAN CAVALRY ROUTED

Except For Artillery Duels in France and Belgium Comparative Quiet Is Reported in That Theatre—Violent Assaults by Austrians Against Italians on Monte San Gabriele in Slight Gains

London, Sept. 11.—The latest dispatches from the eastern front show that no great amount of disaffection has occurred among the Russian fighting forces, who, in the region of Riga, near Sventitskoy and in the Roumanian theatre are reported vigorously on the offensive against the enemy, and who all along the line of Riga and in Roumania at several points have won successes over the Teutons.

In the region of Riga the German cavalry was compelled to retire south of the Riga-Wenden road, while in Roumania, a height was captured from the Austro-Germans after a vigorous fight and more than 400 men made prisoner. German positions to the south of Sventitskoy, which lies between Vilna and Dvinsk, are being heavily bombarded by the Russian guns.

The situation in France and Belgium continues comparatively quiet, carrying out reciprocal bombardments on various sectors.

In the Austro-Italian theatre the Austrians, in another of their violent assaults against the Italians on Monte San Gabriele, have been rewarded with slight gains. Their efforts to press these advances failed completely before the main line of the Italian defences.

The Austrian official communication of Wednesday characterizes the Italian offensive on the Isonzo as a failure, and asserts that the Italian losses have reached almost a quarter of a million men, among them 20,000 prisoners.

FAVORS WOMEN SUFFRAGE

Massachusetts A. F. of L. Backs National Enfranchisement

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 14.—The state branch of the American Federation of Labor, in session here, went on record as endorsing national woman suffrage.

A statement favoring the enfranchisement of women as a means of doubling the vote of working people was made by the national vice president of the American Federation of Labor and was enthusiastically received.

The body passed resolutions favoring old age pensions for people over sixty years, who have less than \$100 a year income and who have resided in this state for three years.

The convention also favored the payment of funds to the sick as well as the injured and would change the industrial accident law to read the "industrial health" law, owing to the fact that six and a half times as many cases of disablement result from illness as from industrial accidents.

Seven Weeks in Lifeboat

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 14.—A lifeboat containing Captain Haruhiko Shiga and sixteen of the crew of the wrecked Japanese steamer Kotchira arrived at Ikeda Bay, Queen Charlotte Islands. The vessel was wrecked July 27, in Alaskan waters and during all the intervening weeks the lifeboat was at sea making for this coast.

Castro in United States

An Atlantic Port, Sept. 11.—Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, arrived on a Spanish steamship from a port of Mexico. He declined to discuss the object of his visit to this country.

Eight Boston boats, now or formerly in the coastwise service, are to be converted into submarine chasers.

CUTICURA SKIN TROUBLES

That Caused Itching and Burning and Loss of Sleep at Cost of \$1.70.

"My neck and ears were covered with green blisters. I thought I would go frantic with the pain which was terrible. Then the blisters turned into sore eruptions which were red and inflamed, and itched and burned so that when I scratched the blood came. I could not sleep or eat."

"I tried all kinds of ointments, salves, etc., but with no effect, and I stood the pain for twelve months. Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and found relief after twenty-four hours, and two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment healed me." (Signed) Maurice Levinsky, 796 Pembroke St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are not only wonderful healers but wonderful preventives of skin and scalp troubles if used exclusively. The Soap, for daily use in the toilet, cleanses and purifies, the Ointment soothes and heals.

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NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

Newport, R. I., August 17, 1917.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Trust Company held August 10, 1917, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year:

R. Livingston Beekman	Peter King
Edward J. Berwind	William MacLead
Charles A. Brackett	Frank C. Nichols
H. Martin Brown	Thomas P. Peckham
Clark Burdick	T. I. Hare Powell
Samuel P. Colt	Andrew K. Quinn
Charles D. Easton	Edward A. Sherman
Henry F. Eldridge	James Stillman
Otis Everett	Jeremiah K. Sullivan
Frederick P. Garretson	Henry A. C. Taylor
Lawrence L. Gillespie	Charles Tisdall
Ernest Howe	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held August 17, 1917, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Thomas P. Peckham
Vice President—Clark Burdick
Treasurer and Secretary—Edward A. Sherman
EDWARD A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

The Savings Bank of Newport

Newport, R. I.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1811

At the annual meeting of the corporation of The Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., held Friday, July 20th, 1917, the following officers and trustees were elected for the year ensuing, viz.:

Wm. H. Hammett, President Wm. Paine Sheffield, Vice President

TRUSTEES	
T. T. Pitman	William K. Covell
Anthony Stewart	Peter King
Wm. Paine Sheffield	Wm. P. Buffum
Wm. A. Sherman	Wm. W. Covell
H. C. Stevens	Bradford Norman
G. P. Taylor	

At a meeting of the Trustees held on the adjournment of the said annual meeting the following officers were elected for the year ensuing, viz.:

Grant P. Taylor, Treasurer Harry G. Wilks, Asst. Treasurer
William P. Carr, Secretary Edwin S. Hurdick, Bookkeeper
Abner L. Slocum, Clerk Clark Burdick, Counsel

William P. Buffum

Wm. H. Hammett, Bradford Norman, Wm. A. Sherman, Wm. P. Carr

WM. P. CARR, Secretary.

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Sap Is Life of Tree.

Sap is pumped up through the wood in a tree and will go through dead wood, but will not return by the same medium. Therefore a tree may live until the roots starve. Sap ascends on the inside and descends on the outside. Therefore the descending sap alone builds new tissue of wood and bark.

Rules for Proper Living.

Charity should be the habit of our estimations; kindness, of our feelings; benevolence, of our affections; cheerfulness, of our social intercourse; generosity, of our living; improvement, of our progress; prayer, of our desires; fidelity, of our self-examination; being and doing good, of our entire life.

DAIRYING AND LIVE STOCK

STARTING WITH SHEEP

Inexperienced Farmers Should Begin With a Small Flock.

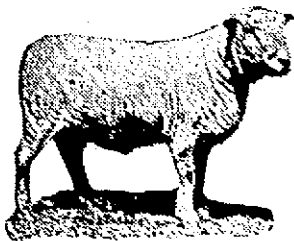
(Prepared by United States department of agriculture.)

The best time to get a start in the sheep business is in late summer or early fall. Ewes can be procured more readily at that time and when purchased can be kept on meadows, green stubble fields or late sown forage crops to get them in good condition for breeding. Experience with the ewes through fall and winter will also make a beginner more capable of attending to them at lambing time in the spring.

The inexperienced sheep raiser should begin with grade ewes of the best class available and a pure bred ram. It is seldom possible to buy any considerable number of bred ewes at reasonable prices. The raising of pure bred stock and the selling of breeding rams can best be undertaken by persons experienced in sheep raising. The selection of the type and breed of sheep to raise should be made by considering the class of pasture and feeds available and the general system of farming to be followed along with the peculiarities of the breeds and the conditions and kind of feeding and management for which each has been especially developed. References to the bulletin on breeds of sheep for various uses will help the beginner to make his selection. Once a decision has been made the aim should be to obtain ewes that are individually good and that have as many crosses as possible of the breed selected. With such a foundation and with the continuous use of good pure bred rams of the same breed the flock will make continuous improvement.

Best Age for Breeding Ewes.

In looking for ewes of desired types and breeding it will often be found impossible to get them near at home at a reasonable price. The demand has exhausted the local supply in many sections. Ewes from the western ranges can be obtained directly from a stockyard market. For the most part the range ewes are of Merino breeding, usually free from stomach worms and because of regulations governing the interstate shipments of sheep are also free from sheep scab or other communicable diseases. The sheep from the range are less often infested with internal parasites than are farm sheep, and in the large shipments there is opportunity for a closer selection. Ewes



If you are inexperienced in sheep raising it is best to limit the size of your flock at the start to eight or ten grade ewes and a pure bred ram. Generally, however, after flock management is well understood a flock of fifty or sixty ewes can be kept at a lower cost per head than the small flock. Farmers' bulletins "Breeds of Sheep" and "The Sheep" will help you to decide on a breed. It is advantageous to farm in a neighborhood to keep the same kind of sheep. Range ewes of Merino breeding usually obtainable in a stockyard market furnish a good foundation for a flock. Yearlings or two-year-olds are preferable. The animal shown is a good type of pure bred mutton size.

from one to three years of age are preferable to older stock. Ewes with "broken mouths"—that is, those that have lost some of their teeth as a result of age—can be purchased cheaper than the younger ones, but are not good property for inexperienced sheep raisers.

Telling Age of Sheep.

Until a sheep is four years old its age usually can be determined within a few months by looking at its teeth. When about twelve months old the two center incisors of the small, narrow teeth of the lamb are replaced by two large, broad, permanent teeth. At about twenty-four months two more large teeth appear, one on each side of the other pair. Another pair appears at three years of age, and the last or corner teeth come in at about the end of the fourth year, and the sheep then has a full mouth.

In buying ewes, particularly those from the range, it is desirable when possible to examine the ewes to see that they are free from lumps that would prevent the ewes from being milkers. It is necessary to guard also against buying ewes that are useless as breeders because of the ends of the tails having been clipped off at shearing.

Persons wholly inexperienced with sheep will do well to limit the size of the flock at the start. A beginner can acquire experience quite rapidly with eight or ten ewes. It is very doubtful, however, whether any one should make a start with sheep unless the arrangement of the farm and the plan of its operation allow the keeping of as many as thirty ewes, and in most cases sixty or more will be handled better and more economically than a very small flock. The number of ewes that can be kept for breeding each year should be about half the number of breeding ewes. Old ewes should be discarded when five years old. When

this is done and the poorest of the ewe lambs are sold a flock will ordinarily double in size in three years. After two seasons' experience it will be a good plan to buy more ewes when good ones can be obtained at a fair price. The economical disadvantage of a very small flock lies in the fact that



A two-year-old mouth. The two large teeth in the center are the first pair that come in at about twelve months of age. The next, or two-year-old pair, show one on each side of the center pair. The two small teeth on the right are lamb teeth.

the hours of labor are practically the same for a dozen or twenty ewes as for the larger flock. Furthermore, the small flock on a farm having larger numbers of other animals is unlikely to receive the study and attention really needed or that would be given to one of the chief resources of the farm.

BUTTER ON THE FARM.

With Proper Care of Cream It Should Surpass the Creamery Product.

Country butter can and ought to be better than creamery butter. In the opinion of A. S. Neale, dairy specialist, Kansas State Agricultural college. The farmer is able to control the production of the cream, while the creamery cannot do this.

The most common faults in making country butter are dirty milking and handling of milk, improper sterilization of separators and other milk utensils, mixing of fresh warm cream with cold, partly ripened cream, storing cream in a warm place, allowing the cream to stand too long before ripening, improper ripening, churning at too high a temperature and inadequate washing and working of the butter after churning.

While saving cream in order to get enough for a churning, store it at a temperature at least as low as that of cold well water. New cream when added should always be cooled and thoroughly mixed to insure evenness of ripening.

The cream should be kept cool until a few hours before churning, when the temperature should be raised and maintained at 70 to 75 degrees until just before churning. In maintaining this ripening temperature the principle of the fireless cooker may be used to advantage. Have an ordinary round can large enough to hold the cream. Get the tinners to make a galvanized iron jacket half an inch greater in diameter and one inch higher than the storage can. Make a square box three inches higher than the can and six inches wider than the diameter of the can. Pack one and one-half inches of excelsior, prairie hay or some other good heat insulator in the bottom of the box, place it in the jacket and pack it on all sides with the same material. A pad should be cut to fit around the top of the jacket and cover the packing. Raise the cream to the desired temperature and place it in the can.

Every butter maker should have a dairy thermometer. Two churnings will pay for one through the increase in the quality of the butter. The churning temperature is 60 degrees. The higher the per cent of fat in the cream the lower the temperature may be. The temperature should be low enough to require from twenty to twenty-five minutes for churning. Churn until the butter granules are a little larger than wheat kernels.

Wash out the buttermilk and after salting it to taste work the butter just enough to mix the salt thoroughly. Put the butter up in one pound prints, wrapped in paraffined paper.

DAIRY NOTES.

When cows are in full milk they require plenty of water. It is stated authoritatively that cows in full flow of milk will consume 50 per cent more water than when dry. Almost any pure bred bull with good milking ancestry will improve a herd of grade or scrub cows. That does not infer that the best bull is not desirable. Keep the cows on the farm, also the calves, especially the females.

Making a Marina.

It takes longer to make an efficient marina than to make an infantryman. This because the marina is a man of many specialties. He is, of course, in season and out of season, an international policeman. That's his job in time of peace. But when he favors abroad to fight his country's battles he may be called upon to do almost any kind of work. He may be an artilleryman, a signalman, an astronomer. He may be, and usually is, anything that his country needs at that particular time. And he is trained to meet the emergency.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

In the Arena of Sports

Pittsburgh's Smart Fielder

Max Carey, who patrols center garden for the Pittsburgh Pirates, is one of the fleetest base runners in the National League. He joined the Pirates in 1912 and that year ranked second to Bob Becher as premier base stealer. The following year he pilfered sixty-one sacks and led the league. He again



Photo by American Press Association.

MAX CAREY.

won that honor in 1915 and is one of the few ball players of the National league who repeated in 1916 what he had accomplished in 1915. Last year he stole sixty-three bases. Carey is also a splendid ground coverer, and few balls knocked to his territory get away from him. Last year he was third in the list of fielders, with an average of .883. Max is also a fair batter, his record last year being .261.

Quintet Not a Slacker.

Francis Olinette, western amateur golf champion and former national amateur and open title holder, recently announced that he would not claim exemption from the draft. He has already passed the physical examination. "My services are at my country's disposal in whatever capacity I can do the most good, whether this proves to be in the army or playing golf in aid of the Red Cross," Olinette said. He had received anonymous letters charging him with being a slacker, based upon reports that he would ask exemption.

Recruits For Yankees.

Pitcher Herb Thormahlen, a south-paw; Outfielder Bill Lamar and Second Baseman Wilson Fester of the Baltimore baseball club have been sold to the New York Yankees for \$20,000. They will report to the Yankees about Sept. 15.

Method of Making Pits For Storing Vegetables

Select a well drained location, make a shallow excavation about six inches deep, line it with straw, hay, leaves or similar material and place the vegetables in a conical pile on the lining. Make the bottom of the pile about the same size as but not larger than the bottom of the excavation.

Cover the vegetables with the same material as that used for lining the bottom of the pit and carry it up several inches above the apex of the pile of vegetables, having it extend through the dirt covering. This serves as a ventilating flue, and it should be covered with a piece of tin or a short board as a protection from rain.

The dirt covering should be two or three inches thick when the vegetables are stored, and it should be increased as severely cold weather approaches until it is a foot or more in thickness, or sufficient to protect from freezing. The shallow trench around the base of the pit should have an outlet for carrying off the water. Supplement the dirt covering with manure, straw, corn fodder or other protective material. Use several small pits instead of one large one, as vegetables keep better in small pits, and the entire contents may be removed when the pit is opened.

HOME CANNING OUTFIT.

Made in five minutes. All you need: A wash boiler. A false bottom for it, made of laths or sticks or of corrugated tin, with holes punched in it. A square of cheesecloth to hold fruits or vegetables when dipping into hot water. A kettle.

Time in the Garden.

Time will speed up garden crops. It is particularly beneficial on new land. For both flower and vegetable gardens hydrated lime is safest to use. Sprinkle it around the base of the plants and along the rows close to the plants, but not touching them, and work it in the soil.—New York Sun.

Around the House

Juices extracted from berries or grapes will be found particularly good for drinks and sauces, while apples, pears and peaches make agreeably flavored syrups.

No housewife who has on hand a supply of home canned vegetables ready to serve at a few minutes' notice will ever regret trouble in learning to can them.

Meat, eggs, milk, fruits, green vegetables and many other foods are neatly or entirely starch free.

Peas, corn, beans, etc., should never be cooked in more water than they will absorb during the cooking, so preserving both flavor and food value.

It is always a task to take off the grease when one is making gravy in a hurry. It may be done almost instantly by going over the top of the pan with a bit of ice. The grease adheres to the ice and hardens at once. This applies to soup stock or any hot liquid from which one wishes to separate the grease without waiting for it to get cold.

Hot alum water is an excellent general insect destroyer. Put the alum into hot water and let it boil until it is all dissolved; then apply the solution hot to all cracks, closets, bedsteads and all places where any insects are found. You will find that ants, bedbugs, cockroaches and all creeping things are destroyed and killed by it.

Good Care Best Means Of Increasing Egg Yield

More careful breeding from high producing stock will improve egg production, but it is a long time proposition. While careful breeding is always advisable, what we need now is something that will produce immediate results.

Better care and management will give increased production at any time of year. Careful feeding and the use of sour milk and green feed will increase production without increasing feed cost.

Culling out the nonproducers is perhaps the most effective means of increasing the average flock production. Such a cull can continue until the late fall, when the higher producers will be automatically selected for breeders the coming year. In some cases laying hens are being marketed because of the high price of grain. This is a great economic loss and one that can be easily prevented if birds are carefully selected.

Whatever means is used, see to it that a maximum egg production is maintained. The average poultry farm cannot long endure without high egg production.—Roy E. Jones, Connecticut Agricultural College.

Dried Sweet Corn.

Select corn that is in the "dough" stage. Put it into boiling water and cook it until it is tender. Cut it from the cob while hot. Spread it on muslin protected from flies and leave it in the sun for several days. When thoroughly dry it should be stored in sacks. When the corn is to be used it should be soaked overnight in water, then cooked until tender and served like canned corn.

Light as Chaff

Fair Warning.

In the center of a large agricultural district a candidate for political honors experienced some difficulty in securing a suitable room for a public meeting. However, a farmer came to the rescue by offering his barn, announcing at the same time that he would act as chairman.

When the moment arrived the farmer rose to his feet, and bumping the table with a formidable looking stick, opened the meeting in the following businesslike fashion:

"Friends, enemies and other folks, I ain't much of a speaker, but—with a thump of the stick—"what I say is generally say to the point. This is a public meeting on private property, mind, and if anybody feels he has anything against our man he had better find a safer place to say it than in my barn. Now, mister," to the candidate, "pitch in."

The candidate proceeded to "pitch in," and there were no unseemly interruptions at that meeting.

Going Up.

An English schoolboy was asked the other day what caused him to burst forth into smothered laughter every few minutes during the afternoon's lessons.

"Why, ye see, sir," answered the mischievous one, "our scullery copper's been locked up, so this morning mother put some gun powder in an 'it' blow a big hole in 't' ceiling."

"Surely there's not much to laugh at in that," said the teacher reprovingly. "But that's only half of 't' story, sir," exclaimed the youngster, choking back another sob. "Ye see, father was sittin' on 't' copper to keep 't' lid on."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *W. H. H. H.*

Men are sent into the world with bills of credit and 500,000 grow to their full extent.—Walt Whitman.

AN ADMIRAL'S WIFE

Lady of Leader in the Big Naval Battle Is an American.

ALSO MOTHER OF TWO BOYS.

One of the Most Popular, If Also the Most Reserved, of American Wives in London Is the Daughter of the Late Marshall Field.

Of all British navy men Admiral Beatty holds the greatest interest for Americans because his wife was Ethel Field, daughter of Marshall Field of Chicago, multimillionaire merchant. He married her in 1901, after she and her first husband, Arthur Tree, were divorced.

Beatty was a young officer invalided home from China, where he had been wounded twice in the arm during the



LADY BEATTY.

Boxer rising, when he met Mrs. Tree. Their courtship was of short duration. Indeed, it was not many weeks after the heiress had consented to be the wife of Arthur Tree that she became Mrs. David Beatty. Only a few friends attended the ceremony. Even the bride's father had not been informed of the date in advance. Though now past forty years of age, Lady Beatty is as beautiful as ever, and she is perhaps the most popular woman in the American colony of London.

Her elder son, David Field, is a sturdy boy, and his habitual sailor suit suggests that he is the son of a sailor. Peter, the younger son, is the image of his mother.

Lady Beatty, called upon to acquiesce in the greatest sacrifice that can be asked of the happily married woman—the sacrifice of her husband's life and time to the public service—has acquiesced not as one who makes a sacrifice, but as one who is proud to share in a great service. Her life has been entirely shaped by the exigencies of her husband's naval service. She has not sought the conspicuous place in society which many American women in England seem to regard as the chief end of existence. She has rather avoided it and in doing so has made for herself a real place and influence in English social life which no mere dinner giving notoriety could ever have achieved for her. She has provided for her husband in his rare moments of holiday the happy and quiet home life that is so dear to every Anglo-Saxon worth the name. And when he is at sea she makes the sea her home too, living quietly on board her yacht at the base port in the waters where his feet are stationed.

And when war came she turned her yacht into a hospital tender, where, under her own charge and with a perfect surgical and nursing equipment, wounded men may be conveyed from hospital to hospital or the consulting surgeons carried swiftly where they may be most required. So, though she cannot be with her husband while in his grim post, she is with him in the service of the navy.

Can Your Squash.

Prepare the squash and cut into convenient sections. Cold dip and pack closely in hot jars or cans. Fill with boiling water. Add one level teaspoonful of salt to the quart. Put rubbers and caps of jars into position, not tight. Seal tin cans completely. Sterilize for the length of time given below for the particular type of outfit used:

Minutes.
Water bath, homemade or commercial. 120
Water seal, 24 degrees. 60
Five pounds steam pressure. 40
Ten pounds steam pressure. 40

Meat.

Pour three pints of boiling water on a pint and a half of sugar and a pint of molasses, stir and let stand until lukewarm. Add two ounces of tartaric acid and an ounce of essence of sassafras. When cold, bottle. When wanted, put a tablespoonful in a glass with a pinch of bicarbonate of soda and fill the glass with water. Nowadays, of course, carbonated water may be used.

Spruce Beer.

Three quarters of a cupful of hop blossoms, twice as much sassafras root chips, ten gallons of water. Boil, strain and then add a gallon of molasses, two spoonfuls of essence of spruce, two spoonfuls of sugar, a spoonful of allspice and two of ginger. Put in a small cask and when cold add a pint of yeast. Cover close and let ferment; then bottle off and cork tight.

To Be Fully Covered.

Man—No! I am carrying all the life insurance I want. Perfect Agent—I notice you have a wooden leg. How about fire insurance?—Boston Transcript.

Men are sent into the world with bills of credit and 500,000 grow to their full extent.—Walt Whitman.

FALL SUITS.

Latest Points About Their Lines, Length and Plaids.

There seems to be some variety of opinion as to the amount of fur to be used on the coats of the coming season, some authorities prophesying a lessening of the peltry, while others pile fur on in amazing quantities, deep bands around the bottoms, huge collars, cuffs to the elbows and fur belts. Whether fur trimmed or not, the coats are usually longer than they have been, a feature in harmony with their straighter lines.

Suit coats, too, have added a bit to their length in amounting their straightness and slimness, and as a result last year's suit is likely to look more passé than is usual in one season's time now. There are shorter suit coats, even short coats with daring plaques, but these are the exception, as are the short box coats, through which some designers attain the straight line. So far the longer suit coat has the stage center.

Suits also are straight and longer. Many women refused to listen to Paris when she said "longer skirts" last spring. But Paris has a way of insisting upon a point until femininity succumbs. The suit skirt is none too long now, ankle length possibly. But the woman who goes about showing all of a high top boot and a section of stockings to match has not even the faintest gleam of fashion to back up her bad taste now.

Plaids are much used to give the straight and narrow skirt lines without making the narrowness uncomfortable, and, though killing is allowable, the plaiting is more often employed in flat panels.

Velvet is, by the way, to have a great season unless prophecy fails. Paris has made much of it, and it is eminently suitable for the straight little suit of a simple sort, which is the last word in smartness. The material itself lends elegance, and the coloring is well chosen, but the lines and detail may be of the simplest as Paris understands simplicity.

FALL DESIGN.

Smart Suits Are a Sure Sign of the Times.

Belge broadcloth fashions this early season outfit, cut with a snug waist line and little hip ruffles. All kinds of



THE TROTTEUR.

military styles are copied in the new millinery, and so we have this Russian turban covered with a coarse mesh veil.

How to Can Cauliflower.

Use the flowered portion. Plunge into cold brine (one-half pound salt to twelve quarts of water). Allow the cauliflower to remain in this brine for one hour. Blanch it three minutes and dip quickly into cold water. Pack in hot glass jars or tin cans. Fill with boiling water and add a level teaspoonful of salt per quart.

Put rubbers and caps of jars in position, but do not tighten. Cap and tin cans. Sterilize for the length of time given below for the particular type of outfit used:

Minutes.
Water bath, homemade or commercial. 60
Water seal, 24 degrees. 40
Five pounds steam pressure. 30
Ten pounds steam pressure. 30

Remove the jars, tighten covers. Invert jars to cool and test the joints. Wrap the jars in paper to prevent bleaching.

Some gray headed men who grew up in New England remember the custom that prevailed in many families of making a boy or girl "clear the plate" or eat what was left at another man's house before getting anything else. That was not irrational or cruel. The child was permitted to help himself or herself if too much was taken the dish was hated to eat it sooner or later was wholly unnecessary. We may go back to it. Waste is never justified in proper families or other families. It is a big element in giving character to a very false idea of what makes property, at least in kindling passion to the abolition of thrift or what all accumulation is based.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Charles M. Cole,
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of Your Letter

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Stationery That Our
Job Office Turns Out

Rather Unpleasant.
"I won my wife by saving her from drowning."
"Ah, that was romantic!"
"It seemed so once. But now every time I do anything that doesn't suit her she tells me she wishes I had let her drown."—Kansas City Journal.

Setting Her Right.
Freddie had just proposed to Millie. "No, Freddie," she said, "I cannot marry you. The man who gets me must be a good man, upright and square."
"My dear girl," said Freddie, "you don't want a man; you want a piano."
—Pearson's Weekly.

Sympathetic.
Cabanne—Is he a good doctor?
Doutreau—Oh, yes, a very good doctor.
"Well, I like a sympathetic doctor."
"Oh, well, he's sympathetic. He never makes me pay in advance."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

To double your troubles and lessen your friends talk about them—Youth's Companion.



WILLIAM J. ROBINSON

PREFACE.

Prior to my arrival in England the idea of participating in the great war had never entered my head. I went abroad on business, and I expected to return to this country as soon as my work was completed. It seemed, though, that fate decreed otherwise. I had been in England a good many times before, and in France and Belgium, too, for that matter. My father was a sea captain, and I was born aboard his ship. In fact, I lived the first six years of my life on a shipboard. This last trip across the Atlantic made the twenty-third time for me, so I was quite at home in the British Isles. Almost before I knew it I had taken the step that was responsible for the most terrible yet wonderful experience that ever came to me.

In telling my story I have tried to take the important events and set them down in chronological order. I have endeavored also to link them together so as to make it possible for the reader to follow me through the principal happenings during my time of service. Many of the more vivid details of this great war I have been obliged to leave out. I have dealt neither on the horrors of war nor yet on the glory, but I have tried to picture the daily routine of the fighting man's life as it really is.

CHAPTER I.

Sent to the Front.

EXACTLY one week from a certain day when I landed in England from the United States I was notified that my job was gone, and the company that I represented was in the hands of receivers.

I was disappointed, of course, but tried to look at the thing philosophically and to make the best of it. I bought my ticket for home, but as the boat on which I intended sailing did not leave for several days I proceeded to enjoy the remainder of my stay in England.

Things were certainly moving at that time. Very soon I was as enthusiastic as any of them, and in London I made inquiries as to whether I could join the army.

I was told that I would have no difficulty at all, but on second thought I decided to let well enough alone. The day before I was to sail from Liverpool I hesitated again and talked it over with an army officer. He was so nice about explaining everything to me that I decided that I might do lots of worse things than to see a little of the biggest scrap the world had ever known.

That night I thought about the matter some more and came to the conclusion that if they would take me into a cavalry regiment I would have a try at it. The next morning I enlisted and was made a trooper in the Fifth Dragoon guards. That same afternoon I was on my way to Aldershot, but had I known what I was going to go through I don't think I would have been so light hearted as I was. In the evening I was fitted out with my entire kit and informed that from now on I was a soldier.

I was assigned to a bed in the barracks, and from that time my troubles commenced. I was in with a crowd of old soldiers, men who had served from two to twenty years in the army, and, while they were very decent chaps, they seemed to resent the fact that a "civvie" had been pushed in on them. I was at once christened "Yank," and I believe they found a few other things to call me too.

The next morning at 5 o'clock the sergeant came around and dug me out. He took me down to the stables and put me in with a bunch of rookies who weren't any happier than I was. We were then instructed in the gentle art of grooming a horse. I couldn't seem to do anything right, and they didn't hesitate to tell me so either.

Then we were marched down to a breakfast of bread, bacon and tea, but we had as much as we wanted. I felt a whole lot better after eating. Breakfast over, we had room inspection, and as soon as that was over we who were rookies were marched down to the riding school and handed over to the tyrant who ruled there.

I had expected to find horses all saddled, and it certainly was quite a shock to learn that we got our saddles only when we had earned them. In other words, we had to pass the bareback test before we even felt a saddle. There were no long explanations as to how a thing should be done. We were told once and in as few words as possible. Then we had to do it.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

MY FOURTEEN MONTHS AT THE FRONT

An American Boy's Baptism of Fire

By WILLIAM J. ROBINSON

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The most graphic account of the great war that has yet been written comes from the pen of a twenty-two-year-old Boston boy, who has just returned from France, where as dragoon, dispatch rider and motor-car driver he served fourteen months under the British flag. Out of thirty-one motorcycle dispatch riders he was one of four survivors.

After we had mastered the art of vaulting on a horse's back we got the "walk march," then the "trot march." Then we had to drop the reins and ride with folded arms, and so it went until 12 o'clock, when we got an hour's rest. It was the same thing in the afternoon.

All one could hear was the riding master singing his commands: "Walk, march! Trot, march! Halt!" And every once in awhile he'd yell: "Follow your backs! Follow your backs! You're not driving a cab now. That's a horse you're on. He's got a



I Was Christened "Yank" and They Found Other Things to Call Me.

head and tail and legs and everything. Why, I wouldn't trust you blighters to drive my duck to water. There isn't one of you who could ride a table," etc. We were dismissed at 4:30 and told that this was our routine for every day until we had passed out and earned our saddles.

I don't think I was ever so tired in my life as I was that night, and I decided to turn in right after supper. That shows how much I knew about a barrack room. After supper all those who couldn't get permission to go out seemed to blame it on me, for I was bothered around until they were tired of it, and when I finally got into my bed I was in a pretty bad way.

I soon found out that it was futile to try to get even. Such an attempt only made matters worse, and the only thing to do seemed to be to grin and bear it. The next morning we went down to riding school again and had the same old drill all day, except that in the afternoon they turned us around so that our backs were toward the horses' heads and made us ride that way the rest of the day.

As I was crossing the parade ground in the evening a fellow who was in my room asked me how I felt. I told him in two words.

"Well," he said, "if you want to be let alone you do as I tell you. Tonight when you go into the room pick out the biggest man you can find and don't say anything, but just walk up and paste him with all your might. You may get licked, and you may not, but you won't have much trouble afterward, whichever way it comes out."

Well, I didn't know whether I'd have the nerve to do it or not, but the more I thought about it the more I thought he might be right. I hadn't passed through the door to the barracks before the kidding started again, and I knew what would follow.

So I screwed up all the courage I had, and, seeing a big chap who was making a lot of talk, I swung as hard as I could and let him have it. I won't say anything about what happened to me, but the next afternoon I found I'd been unlucky, as usual. The man I had picked was a heavyweight champion of the British army in South Africa during the Boer war! Things were much better after that, though, and I made some mighty good friends among those fellows.

At first it amused me greatly to hear the men talk about the regiments they belonged to, but later I came to understand that their regiments meant more to them than anything else. In peace time when a man joins the army he is obliged to learn the history of the regiment he joins from the day it was formed to the present day. Tradition plays a great part in the life of a regular soldier, and if there is a delicate spot in the history of his regiment he is bound to bear it from the men of other units, and if any derogatory remarks are passed he feels himself honor bound to fight the one who is responsible for the remark.

If you should chance to ask a Royal Horse artilleryman what regiment he belonged to he would immediately straighten up and answer you somewhat after this fashion:

"I belong to the Royal Horse artillery, the extreme right of the line and the pride of the British army." Then he would go on to tell when his regiment was formed, what it had

accomplished, how many honors it has, how many Victoria crosses the men belonging to it have won, how many killed officers belong to it, and so on, almost indefinitely.

Nearly all the regiments have nicknames, and these names are very popular. The Royal Scots claim to be the oldest regiment in the British army, so they are popularly known as "Bonnie Blue's bodyguard." The Gloucestershire regiment is the only one in the British army entitled to wear cup badges in the back as well as in the front, and the reason this privilege has been granted them is that in some previous war the regiment became surrounded by the enemy, and, turning back to back, they fought until relief reached them.

Another regiment has the nickname of the "Cherry Pickers." In some war of long ago this regiment was ordered to make a charge through a cherry orchard, and while passing through they forgot their duty and stopped to pick the cherries. From that day to this they have been known as the "Cherry Pickers," and the trousers of their dress uniform are of cherry colored material.

There is a certain Scotch regiment which for some reason had its kilts taken away and now has to wear trousers made of the same kind of plaid that the kilts were made of. The men are working like Trojans in this war to win their kilts back again, and they will very probably be successful, as they have done some wonderful work.

Each regiment finds something to boast about, and the men never miss an opportunity. The Seventeenth Lancers are known as the "Death or Glory Boys," as their regimental badge is the skull and crossed bones and "Death or Glory" is their motto.

The Royal Engineers have more Victoria crosses than any other regiment in the British army, and it is no wonder, for theirs is a very dangerous work and affords plenty of opportunities for men to distinguish themselves. The first Victoria cross awarded in the present war was won by a driver of an automobile, a member of the Army Service corps.

Two days later word came around that the regiment was going to the front within the week. By that time I was covered with saddle sores and was in agony the whole time. Although it requires nine months' training to turn out a full fledged cavalryman, I decided to try to go with the regiment somehow, and I didn't care how I went. Anything to get out of that riding school. So I went to a captain and told him the whole story, and I begged him to take me. He was certainly mighty nice about it, and in the end he attached me to his personal staff and took me that way.

Up to this time I hadn't thought much about what was going to happen when we reached the front, but what we got just before we sailed certainly made me do some tall thinking. We were issued identity disks first. These are hung around the neck, and on them are stamped the soldier's name, regimental number and his religion. Then we were given our pay books and told to make our wills in the back of them. The chaplain next addressed us and prayed over us.

When this was all over I was so scared I was beginning to think that the riding school might have its advantages. And all the way over on the transport I was feeling mighty blue, and I was certain that I was never going to see England again, let alone the old U. S. A.

Crossing the channel, we landed at Ostend at 4 o'clock in the morning on the eighth day of October, 1914. We had had nothing but bullybeef and



The Germans Were in There at 6 the Same Night.

hard macula all the way over, so the first place we sought when off duty was a restaurant.

I had chummed up with a fellow named Harry McGorraw and also with the heavyweight. The latter was an old soldier and had served more than twenty years in the army. Nine years of his service had been done in India, so he knew the ropes pretty well.

As soon as we were off duty we three made for the nearest eatstinet (or small cafe) in the Flemish town. We were just putting away some bread and eggs and coffee when the general commanding the division walked in with two of his officers. Of course we jumped to attention and were about to withdraw, but he told us to finish our meal.

We were the only British troops to land at Ostend, and, being the first the Belgians in that part had ever seen, we attracted a great deal of attention. Our horses and equipment seemed to amaze them. They would come up and handle the saddlery and ask, "officer?" When we would tell them that it was just a trooper's equipment and that all the others were the same they could not seem to get over it.

Although it was after 4 o'clock in the morning, everybody seemed to be up and at work. The Belgian peasant has no interest in the eight hour law.

He works from before daylight until long after dark. The peasants seem to be very poor, and a franc means more to them than several dollars would to our farmers.

We left Ostend about 9 o'clock in a hurry. No one seemed to know where we were going, and all sorts of wild rumors were flying. As a matter of fact, we left at 11 and the Germans were in there at 6 the same night, but we didn't know this until long afterward. The Belgians were most kind to us. They would bring us bread, eggs, wine, etc., and would not take any pay for the things. They were kindness itself, and couldn't seem to get over our horses.

We did most of our traveling at night, and it wasn't much fun. We were not allowed to show a light of any kind and were even forbidden to smoke. As I said before, we hadn't any idea where we were going, but we were all sure we were on our way to meet the Germans, and there was a great deal of speculation as to when the meeting would come.

On the morning of the third day we came to the town of Roulers. A halt was called, and we went about making ourselves comfortable. The people were extremely cordial, too, and there was nothing that was too much trouble for them to do for us. I got into a house where the man spoke English. He had been in the shipping business in Antwerp and knew a great many of the firms my father had dealt with. I really felt quite at home.

They asked me if I thought they had better move or whether the Germans would ever get as far as Roulers. I'll never forget how I scorned the idea and assured them that they were as safe there as they would be in England.

(TO Be Continued.)

PRANKS BIG SHELLS PLAY.

Curious Effects of High Explosives Used in Modern War.

The explosive force of the big shells used in modern war has produced many curious effects. In some cases these effects have been to deprive men of the power of speech, in others to restore it. In the same way hearing has been lost and also regained, while sight has been suddenly blighted and as suddenly brought back.

But one of the most astonishing effects of all was that narrated by a French captain. It occurred while he was occupying an observation post in a tree.

An eight inch shell happened to explode immediately beneath him, with the result that the displacement of the air hurled him clean out of the tree. It also knocked him senseless for a few moments, and when he came to himself he made the amazing and disconcerting discovery that it had stripped him of his breeches, vest and tunic, leaving him, as he put it, "as bare as a worm."

Another soldier described the frank of a shell of which he was the victim. It exploded several yards away from him without doing him any harm. But it blew his overcoat from his back, and when he picked the garment up it was infirm all the buttons.

The eccentricity of another shell was sworn to by a trooper, who was certainly a very close observer. He was standing between two horses when the projectile burst close by, killing both animals, but not injuring the trooper in the slightest.

OUR PAPERS ARE TRUTHFUL.

Only When Deceived, as a Rule, Do They Wander Into Malediction.

"Our papers seldom lie." Deems Taylor says so, and he should know, having been a newspaper man himself. He states "that newspapers rarely print statements that are not at least poor relations of the truth."

In the first place, competition among newspapers is too keen. Facts themselves are explosive enough and scatter plenty of libel suits in their wake as it is without a paper's deliberately hunting for trouble by printing fiction.

Usually when an absolute misstatement has appeared in a newspaper the paper's chief offense is in having believed an untrustworthy source, a contingency difficult to guard against since any paper is more or less at the mercy of its out of town correspondents and news agencies. Any correspondent can fool any paper once, but it is to the credit of editors that an over imaginative correspondent rarely gets a second chance to exercise his talents.

"After all, the principal reason why our press does not print lies is that newspaper men as a class are honest, conscientious beyond the average and, according to their code, strictly honorable. Certain things may be permitted by that code that strike the layman as peculiar, but deliberate mendacity is not one of them."—Century.

A Pint of Bees.

The phrase "A pint of bees" was used in an English court, and the judge asked what it meant, but did not receive a definite answer. An expert in apiculture says there are 2,100 bees in a pint. Three hundred and thirty-six bees weigh one ounce. A swarm may consist of any number of bees from 2,000 to 40,000. Did anybody ever measure a pint of bees alive?—Boston Globe.

Yes, the Papers!

Villain—Where are those papers?

First Assistant Villain—In the blacksmith shop.

Villain—Ha, ha! I suppose being forged.

First Assistant—No, being filed.—Michigan Gargoyle.

Hence the Name.

"Why do you call that horse 'Collection'?"

"He's a trifle slow."—Kansas City Journal.

A Drop of Blood.

A drop of blood that might be suspended from the point of a needle contains about a million red corpuscles.

Laboring toward distant aims sets the mind in a higher key and puts us at our best.—Parkhurst.

THE FOOD PROBLEM

This Country Pays a Big Price For Its Reckless Habits.

WANTON WASTE IN OUR HOMES

Each Year \$700,000,000 in Good Eatables Is Flung Into Garbage Pails or Is Destroyed in Cooking or Allowed to Spoil.

Good food heedlessly thrown into garbage pails, food allowed to spoil in the household, food ruined by improper cooking and food destroyed by rats, mice and insects constitute the heavy items in the \$700,000,000 annual waste of food in homes in the United States. Seven hundred million dollars (considered to be a conservative figure by the secretary of agriculture. In household waste, of course, are not included the vast losses of food allowed under improper handling or insufficient marketing methods to spoil in transit or in the hands of producers or dealers.

Much of this \$700,000,000 household waste of food, the dietary specialists of the department declare, is easily preventable. This preventable waste consists in large part of the following items:

Edible food thrown into the garbage pail or into the kitchen sink. Much of the food is thrown out, the specialists say, because so many people do not know how to utilize leftovers or will not take the trouble to keep and prepare them. The specialists point out:

Leftover cereals can be reheated or combined with fruits, meats or vegetables into appetizing side dishes, and even a spoonful of cereal is worth saving as a thickener of soups, gravies and sauces.

Stale bread can be utilized in a variety of ways in combination with vegetables and meats and in preparing hot breads and puddings.

Skim milk, too, which looked down upon as a food, although it contains practically all the nourishing elements of whole milk with the exception of the cream or fat, can be used as a beverage in cooking cereals or as a basis for milk soups or sauces.

Sour milk, so largely thrown away, can be used in making hot breads or in the home manufacture of cottage cheese.

Every scrap of meat or fish can be combined with cereals or other foods lacking in pronounced flavor, both to give flavor and to add nourishment to make over dishes. Every bit of fat or meat trimmed from meat before cooking or tried out in boiling, roasting or broiling can be made useful in cooking. Many butchers, after they have weighed meat and named the price for the cut, trim off valuable meat and fat. This fat, which the housewife pays for, if taken home and used, would reduce expenditures for prepared cooking fats.

Many persons regard the saving of small amounts of leftover food as unimportant. If they kept accurate account, however, the specialists say, many families would be astounded by the amount of good food they are throwing out.

Next comes the spoilage of food due to careless handling and storing in the home. Much milk spoils quickly because it is kept uncovered in warm kitchens. Close observance of the doctrine, "Keep perishable food, especially milk, cool, clean and covered continuously," may make a striking difference in the food bills of many families.

In other cases, one or two vegetables, heels or carrots, for instance, not needed immediately, are thrown out or allowed to spoil instead of being used in soups or combination dishes. Fruits which could be stewed and kept are allowed to spoil.

As to food spoiled by careless cooking, many housewives who complain that children and adults will not eat breakfast cereals fail to realize that the cereals they serve are undercooked, scorched or improperly seasoned and thus made unpalatable. Most of the cheaper foods require careful seasoning and preparation to be fully appetizing.

Waste in preparation is cited. Much useful food gets into the garbage pail because the housewife in preparing potatoes or other vegetables and fruit, such as apples, cuts off with the skin a considerable percentage of edible material.

Many persons are unaware that the green and tender tops of many vegetables, which contain valuable mineral and other food substances, are excellent cooked as greens or even as additions to salads.

The over generous serving of food is held responsible for waste. Many families take pride in serving lavish and overabundant meals. Such meals lead not only to waste of food on the table, but to overeating, which often impairs health and efficiency.

The same standard, "Eat enough food and no more," rigidly followed, would reduce greatly food bills in many homes and at the same time tend to improve the physical condition of all members of the household.—United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

The True and the False.

The president of a bank when asked by a young clerk how he could distinguish the counterfeit bills from the good said, "Get familiar with the good bills and you will recognize the bad bills at sight." Here is a vast volume of general wisdom summed up in a single sentence.—Christian Herald.

Spotted Negatives.

Small, irregular shaped, transparent spots in negatives are known as pinholes. These are usually caused by particles of dust resting on the film during development.

Sad Truth.

"Are you economizing over at your house?"

"No. We're simply eating less for the same money."—Washington Star.

